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THE RESTORATION.

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL.

More pale than is her coffin robe
The lady lies apart;
Her white palms folded close above
The silence in her heart.

You might suppose her sweet death smile
Betokened life instead,
If such as she did ever smile
Till after they were dead.

The same white star whose waning light
Foretells the laggard morn,
Rose o'er her mother's dying couch
The night her child was born.

Amid her deathly pain she looked
Up through her window bars,
And sought her baby's horoscope
Among the prophet stars.

The prophet stars were pitiful—
They hid within the skies—
And kept their secret until Death
Had closed the mother's eyes.

The fatal stars were pitiful,
But not the coming years:
They took the maiden's woman trust,
And left her woman's tears.

The heavenly stars were merciful,
But not the hearts of men;
They plucked the lilies of her soul,
And gave them not again.

But Death restores her lilies now—
They bloom amid her rest;
To-night the whitest earthly flower
Would stain her marble breast.

From Scribner's Monthly.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

Dr. Noyes married, I think, somewhere about '08 or '9. There is very little to be said about his wife. Mrs. Sarah Fanning, indeed, gave a decisive verdict upon her at first sight. "She is one of the rank and file of Humanity," said she; "one of the weightless molecules that go to make up the mass." (Mrs. Fanning was that brilliant little woman from Andover, Mass., who essayed to take the well known Mrs. Rush's place in Philadelphia that winter. She used to give weekly reunions—without supper; she cannot understand, even now, why she could not "form a literary nucleus" there.) Nobody contradicted her verdict; she always claimed Humanity as her own preempted property; and besides, there really was so little to say about the Doctor's wife! Mrs. Fanning remarked that "an American woman, if no other, ought to have some salient points, good or bad, to justify her right to live, and this woman was an American of the Americans, descended on one side from a colonial Maryland family, and on the other, of Pennsylvania Quaker stock, a race of reformers, who lived out for great ideas. But there was absolutely nothing in the creature—nothing! It was inexplicable, by all the rules of race! The little lady's speciality, by the bye, was 'race' and 'strains of blood.'" She could lay her finger on the very great-grandfather from whom you inherited your long upper-lip or gluttonous propensities, and reason for you, out of these inheritances, such sequences of fatalism that your Christianity tottered quite to its foundations.

Now there had been no salient points about the Doctor's wife when she was a fat baby, or a girl at school. Dode Mear was daily set down as a dunce in every class, from spelling up to International Law, and daily took up her book with a cheerful "It really is too bad in me," and went out with fresh zeal to skate and run races with the boys. If she had been one of the delicate "Lilys" and "Violets" whom the other girls set apart to adore, her lack of brains could have been overlooked; but she was a short, thickset little body, with a shock of red hair tied back from a freckled face which was lighted by laughing blue eyes,—eyes in which there was an undeniable cast. She never, however, gave a hint of her opinion of herself, and always seemed to be in high good humor with her lot in life, stupidity and squint included. A certain indefinable something about the girl would prevent any one from hinting a disagreeable truth to her. The same impalpable reserve or old fashioned courtesy in her too, made the boys who skated and raced with her treat her with a respect which they did not show to the Lilys and Violets. Her condition on graduation-day would have been pitiable if her placid good humor had not made it exasperating. One of the class was going to sail as missionary to Africa; we all made a heroic martyr of her; we all looked forward with hysteric enthusiasm to speedily becoming famous authors, leaders in society, or at least, wives and mothers. Trustees and faculty spoke and prayed at us. [illegible] very air kindled with hope and fervor; [illegible] sat that plump little dunce at the foot of the bench, smelling a bunch of the red Burgundy roses, of which she was so fond, quite contented to be a cipher now and in the future!

Here she was again, Dr. Noyes's wife, shapeless and freckled and bright-eyed as ever: but the ugly hair was always delicately coiffured, and her simple dress a marvel of exquisite art. She did not care in the least that everybody believed that she had sold herself for an establishment. Why else should a girl of her age marry a cynical, soured widower of fifty, with a half dozen hobble-de-hoys of sons? "Dr. Noyes," Mrs. Fanning said, "was an ambitious man, thwarted in his aims, by the drudgery of supporting a family. He should have chosen an intellectual woman as his second wife, who could have helped him to regain his lost ground."

The Doctor's mistake was soon apparent in his wife's course. The faded carpets and hair-cloth sofas were swept out of the dreary old house. The money spent in making it bright and pretty, as Mrs. Fanning said, would have kept open a soup house all winter; Noyes's old friends, instead of smoking their meerschaums in his dusty office, came in now to cozy dinners, where each man found his favorite dish; his wife had a fine taste in cookery, it appears; in that, as in every thing else she took life with zest and joyously: the Noyes boys, who had begun to hang around Variety theatres and engine houses, gave a series of dancing parties and private theatricals at [illegible] to which girls of their own class came. Now all these things bring in bills: the Doctor's long hoarded money was spent like water. It was an inscrutable mystery to our society leaders why he and his boys, and in fact, all other men, clustered around Mrs. Dode, as they called her, affectionately, like bees about honey. She never said anything worth remembering for five minutes: she made no professions of love or friendship. Some of us, who remembered how the whole school used to pause to hear her read her Bible verse, thought the charm lay in her pleasant voice, or could there be any magic in the clean, spicy scent of Burgundy roses with which the house was always filled? The men, when questioned, really seemed to have no definite idea of the woman: one "liked her because she was quiet," another because "her hand-shake was as firm and genuine as a man's," another for merry laughter. In the meantime they all carried their secrets to her: the very classmates of the Noyes boys wrote to her about their college scrapes that she might "see father and mother about it, and beg them off." She had a queer "following" of woman too, shabby widows and fashionable belles and poor sempstresses—you were just as likely to find one at her table as the other. She had not the least perception of class distinctions, owing perhaps to those Quaker grandfathers who measured the world and all in it by ideas. She had, too, different rates of value from ours with regard to other things. Mrs. Fanning unconsciously ranked herself high in the scale of being because of her priceless bric-a-brac, and portfolio of proofs before letters. Mrs. Dode also surrounded herself with old china and pictures, but was indifferent about it: she did not carry her little luxuries with the uneasy vanity of a workman in his Sunday shirt. Art and wealth had been ordinary appliances of her mother's family for generations. She took no more notice as to whether a man was rich or poor in such things than whether he came to her gloved or ungloved.

Somebody was sure to bring every foreign traveler to the Doctor's house: whether it was prince, novelist, or poet, Mrs. Dode welcomed them to her ordinary table and habits, not concerning herself to enquire if they were used to a palace or hovel: and they in turn forgot to notice whether the napkins were folded in English fashion, or how she dealt with her e's.

"I wish you to judge of us by our representative women," Mrs. Fanning said to one of these tourists while they were dining at the Doctor's, "and not by negative characters."

But he could look at nobody but the homely little woman at the head of the table. "Ah, madam," he cried, "there are so many representative women! But the old story tells us of how Prince Charming married the good fairy, and by her had a family of but few children, all of whom were born in the light of the moon; and I meet one now and then in this country or in that. When I find one of them, then I look no father."

It is quite natural that Mrs. Dode, having lived in so negative a way, without making any mark or bruit in the world, should die in the same fashion. It appears that while she seemed in health some secret symptoms led her to consult a physician. She went to New York to do this, saying nothing to her husband, and there learned that she had but a short time to live. Whatever grief she may have felt, she showed none and told nobody her secret. When she came back the home-life went on in its usual merry fashion. Dick and Joe both brought their brides home that winter. Dr. Noyes, who had grown younger and more energetic every year since his marriage, was busied with some experiments in electricity, which added greatly to his reputation. Mrs. Dode did not change her habits in the least. She never had been a constant church-goer, or a member of any charitable society, and she did not become one now. It was remembered afterwards that she remained out longer in the mornings on her rounds among the poor, and that she had a print which was in her chamber, re-hung so that she could see it when she woke in the morning. (It was the Head crowned with thorns.)

In June her husband was invited to Baltimore to an anniversary celebration, in which he always took a keen delight. She clung to him and cried when he was going. "If you need me, Dode, I will stay with you," he said, tenderly. She hesitated a little, and then raised herself, smiling. "No, it will be pleasanter for you there," said she, "only good-bye once more, dear." She went to bed as usual that night. In the morning they found her dead, her cheek resting on her hand, a half smile on the freckled face; her other hand, tight closed, was lying on her heart, and they found in it a bit of the hair of the little dead-born baby that came to her years ago, whose head had never rested on her bosom. The morning sun shone brightly over her, and the room was filled with the perfume of fresh roses.

A WISH.

And in your life let my remembrance linger
As something not to trouble or disturb it,
But to complete it, adding life to life
And if at times beside the evening fire
You see my face among the other faces,
Let it not be regarded as a ghost
That haunts your house, but as a guest that loves you;
Nay, even as one of your own family,
Without whose presence there were something wanting.—LONGFELLOW'S "*Golden Legend.*"

From the N. Y. Tribune.

TRYING TO THE NERVES.

Ever since the skinned legs of an unhappy frog quivered on a nail while hanging in Galvani's laboratory, that cold-blooded amphibian has been considered fair game by the students of science. It would trouble the bureau of statistics to calculate how many of these unfortunates, whether as the transparent egg, the sportive tadpole, or the solemn bull-frog with a sense of the family responsibilities resting upon him, have yielded up their high strung susceptibilities as martyrs to the dissecting knife and passed into the region of the unknown. To the callow aspirant for scientific knowledge just entering the new appendage of Yale which suggests spectrum analysis in the variegated hues of its portal, and already embraces within its walls innumerable monstrosities of fish, flesh and fowl, the first instructions are—if natural history be his end and aim—"Dissect a frog." And more than one student has declared, after weeks of careful work with microscope and scalpel, that there was more in a frog than he had ever imagined. But judging from recent scientific exploits, the frogs that utter their final croak on the borders of New Haven marshes never rise to the full significance of their being. It is reserved for those of foreign climes to lose their consciousness under the influence of chloroform and have it restored after they are dipped in freezing or boiling mixtures, or when they have been flayed alive. We are positively assured by the skillful performers of these experiments, however, that the least pain possible to successful investigation is inflicted, and that the knowledge gained is likely to be of service some time or other, in saving our own lives. Does not even Izaak Walton tell us in sewing a frog on a fishhook, to treat him as if we loved him?

So long as the great questions respecting the nerves were discussed at the expense of the frogs, there was nothing particularly alarming about them, at least to the human race. But these professors of science never seem to know where to stop. Dogs have suffered; "Give me black dogs," says the cruel old alchemist; "the white ones whine." Rats and cats without number have walked into the glass bells of the chemist to test the power of his new found vapors. There are monographs enough concerning expiring rabbits to make a library. There are many volumes of experiments on pigeons—which is the more credible when we have permitted ourselves to believe that the creatures lived for months and sometimes quite recovered their senses, after their brains were pumped out. Then there is the guinea-pig, an animal of such delicate nerves that you can give him epilepsy by applying a current of cold air to the back of his neck; and the monkey that ate a comfortable meal after the English experimenter had sawed off most of his skull and taken out a large part of his brain.

Man was no longer safe when the monkey suffered. And when we read Dr. Brown Sequard's lectures we may ask, indeed, where will this thing stop. He has suggested performances which may lead to no end of trouble. Think of his advising the bald-headed and spectacled doctors who were listening to him to stand on one foot with the eyes closed as a test of the soundness of their brains! The probability being, if they were well in years, that they would feel as if they were drunk. Of course they couldn't do it then and there; but imagine them trying it on the domestic hearth, in these days of temperance reform! Sad hours there must have been in Boston households when the members of the family who attended those lectures proceeded to test the experiments upon those who remained at home. There was the nice little notion of checking undue excitement—as perhaps in opening sentences of a certain lecture—by suddenly applying a chunk of ice to the small of the back of the excited person; or pinching her foot, or pulling her great toe, to prevent possible fits. Then there was the nose to be squeezed, or the upper lip; or pressure to be applied behind the ears, in case there was undue sneezing or coughing. Very probably some Boston fathers whose daughters are given to attacks of the nerves, have long ere this been leading their offsprings with trembling steps, blindfolded, along the balustrade. We cannot doubt that innumerable children, with much weeping and many blots, are practicing in their copy books with their left hands, to save the other half of their tender brains. We trust it may go no further, and yet we may shudder as we think on't. For the doctor has assured us that by proper manipulation, an arm that was cut off exhibited greater muscular power than when it formed part of its original owner. The notion is enough to fill the breast of some hardy experimenter. Before this sort of thing ends there may be maiming in Boston, solely in the interests of science.

There is an old darkey in Maryland who lately voted for local option, as he understood it, but not as the public generally understood it. The story (a true one) runs thus: At a recent election a friend asked the old man how he was going to vote. "Oh," he replied, "the Republican ticket. I always vote that ticket." "But how are you going to vote on local option?" The darkey looking up, asked, "What's dat?" "Why, local option is putting down liquor," was the reply. "Lor's a massey!" said the darkey, "of course I vote for local option. I votes to put down liquor to the old price, fip-penny bit a pint."

A learned professor on going to housekeeping went to a store and told the clerk his wife wanted some rice. "How much?" asked the clerk. "Oh, not much; I suppose three or four bushels would do for the present." The clerk was very sorry they had not so much on hand, but sent him twenty pounds, which he persuaded the learned gentleman would serve for a few days.

Only Reasonable.—"Barber," said a farmer to his tonsor, now that corn is cheap, you ought to shave for half price." "Can't, Mr. Jones," said the man of razors: "I ought really to charge more, for when corn's down, farmers make such long faces. I have twice the ground to go over."

THE DEAD CHURCH.

Wild, wild wind, wilt thou never cease thy sighing?
Dark, dark night, wilt thou never wear away?
Cold, cold church, in thy death sleep lying,
Thy Lent is past, thy Passion here, but not thine Easter-day.

Peace, faint heart! though the night be dark and sighing;
Rest, fair corpse, where thy Lord himself hath lain.
Weep, dear Lord, where the bride is lying,
Thy tears shall wake her frozen limbs to life and health again.—KINGSLEY.

OUR CABINET.

"Wherein are preserved some things of value, much that is quaint, and a little which hath no point."

Golden Rule.

All are not just, because they do no wrong,
But he who will not wrong me when he may,—
He is the truly just! I praise not them
Who, in their petty dealings, pilfer not:
But him whose conscience spurns a secret fraud
When he might plunder, and defy surprise.
His be the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own clear heart, and boldly dares
To be, not be thought, an honest man.
PHILEMON.—300 B. C.

Seeing the Lions.

Formerly there was a menagerie in the Tower of London, in which lions were kept; it was discontinued over forty years ago. During these times of comparative simplicity when a stranger visited the metropolis for the first time it was usual to take him to the Tower and show him the lions as one of the chief sights; and on the stranger's return to the country it was usual to ask him whether he had seen the lions. Now-a-days, when a Londoner visits the country for the first time, he is taken by his friends to see the most remarkable objects of the place, which are called the "lions." One constantly hears the expression, "we have been lionizing," or "seeing the lions;" but thousands who make use of it are ignorant of its origin.

Impudence Personified.

One of the most popular comedians during the last century was John Palmer, an actor whose life was a strange medley of trials, triumphs and foolish acts. With a ready wit and unequalled impudence, he was always in some scrape or other, from which he invariably extracted himself by his wit, humor and plausibility. On one occasion, fully relying upon the indulgence of the audience, with whom he was a personal favorite, he had the temerity to go on the stage to recite a prologue of which he did not know a single line. The prompter, who was under a toilet table near where Palmer was standing, gave him line for line, which the actor repeated with all the grace of action and elocution acquired by thorough study. On another occasion, when equally ignorant of what he was to say, he took advantage of an uproar among the audience, and, going forward delivered a pantomimic oration, moving his lips, extending his arms, and touching his heart with the most expressive action, without saying ever a word. Suddenly the uproar subsided, but ready for that emergency, Palmer looked reproachfully, as if he had been seriously embarrassed by the noise, whereupon half the audience stormed at the rest for creating a disturbance, and, under cover of this new upheaval, Palmer seemed to finish his wholly imaginary prologue, bowed gracefully and retired, as if pleased at having been able to perform such an agreeable task.

The Size of Books.

Every reader of a newspaper in which books are noticed frequently meets with the terms quarto, octavo, duodecimo, &c., or their abbreviations 4to, 8vo, 12mo, &c. This is frequently a great puzzle to the uninitiated and it may not be amiss for the benefit of mankind to give a little history of the enigmatical signs of ideas. If one understands the vo's and mo's and has the number of pages the book contains he can immediately form an idea of its size; and for instance, when it is stated that a book is a 12mo, of 400 pp. [pages] he knows at once what must be its appearance as to size, making due allowance for the difference in the thickness of the paper. First, then, be it understood that these vo's and mo's indicate the number of leaves in a sheet, corresponding to the leaves, not pages, which a sheet contains. Take a sheet of a given size, say medium, a sheet 16 by 24, and give it one fold, like a common newspaper, and you have a folio of two leaves or four pages; give it another fold and you have a quarto, 4to., with four leaves or eight pages; give it another fold and you have an octavo, 8vo or eight leaves or sixteen pages, and so on. By another mode of folding you obtain a 12mo, 24mo, 48mo, &c., and another again, an 18mo, 36mo, &c. These figures and letters, though abbreviations of Latin, are ordinarily in these times turned into rather barbarous English by printers, publishers and booksellers for the sake of brevity. Thus they say a 12 mo, a 48mo, instead of duodecimo, &c.

The First Printed Book.

It is a remarkable and most interesting fact that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the year 1440 and 1445. Gutenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the funds. Had it been a single page, or an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. The Bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, and exactness of the register and the lustre of of ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course, involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental and mechanical labor, and yet for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished. Of the first printed Bible eighteen copies are known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Grenville collection, one of the Royal Library in Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies ten are in England—there being a copy in the libraries of Oxfor, Edinburgh and London, and several in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as £1,200. James Lenox, Esq., of New York City, has a copy in his library which was purchased by Mr. Davidson at auction, in London, in 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling, equal to $2,200 independent of freight or duties.

Jonas Hanway and his Umbrella.

Though Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, did many a Christian deed in his life, he is not remembered so much for his benevolence as for his umbrella. He was the man in England who ventured to brave public opinion by carrying one of those necessary articles. Jonas Hanway was born in Portsmouth, in 1712, and died in London, September 5th, 1786. The earlier part of his life was passed in mercantile pursuits as a partner in the house of Dingley & Co., of St. Petersburg, in which capacity he visited Persia (where he probably picked up his umbrella idea), and published, as the result of his observations, a "Historical Account of British Trade over the Caspian Sea." The success of this work led him to continue the use of his pen, and in 1756 he published a "Journal of Eight Days' Journey from Portsmouth to Kingston-upon-Thames," which caused the amiable Dr. Johnson to remark that "Jonas acquired some reputation by traveling abroad, but lost it all by travelling at home." He wrote nearly seventy pamphlets, mostly on philanthropic subjects. He was a noble philanthropist, but a poor author. Having expended what property he had in charitable schemes, Lord Bute, the premier, gave him office as a commissioner of the navy, a situation which he held for twenty years. He was an indefatigable worker in the cause of philanthropy, and several of the most worthy charitable institutions of modern times were originated by him. He instituted the Marine Society, he established the Magdalene Charity, he was the father of Sunday Schools, and the friend of the chimney-sweep. No public calamity occurred that he did not endeavor to alleviate. But it is the shade of his umbrella that has kept his memory green for posterity.

A colored Mississippi Legislator lately proposed a bill to make each member of the Legislature, present and future, a bonna fide attorney and counsellor at law. His reasoning was direct—"For," said he, "If we know enough to make de laws, why don't we want to practice um?" Sure enough, why not?

From the Home Journal.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

BY E. SHERMAN SMITH.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In feature too old for a child.
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet keen,
"Is"—"Mary McGuire, if you please, sir,"
"And your age?"—"I am turned fifteen."
"Well, Mary"—and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
"You are charged here—I'm sorry to say it—
With stealing three loaves of bread."

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this, or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was, sir.
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry, and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them
By working hard all day,
But somehow the times were bad, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)—
So, what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn.
I took—oh was it *stealing?*—
The bread to give to them.

Every man in the court-room—
Gray-beard and thoughtless youth—
Knew, as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spake the truth.
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out of old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study—
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the *law*.
For one so learned in such matters—
So wise in dealing with men,—
He seemed, on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him or wondered
When, at last, these words they heard—
"The sentence of this young prisoner
Is, for the present, deferred."
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room,
Himself, the "guilty" child.

From The British Quarterly Review.

Last Days of Mary Somerville.

At last, as she herself describes it very touchingly, the "Blue Peters" of the old Admiral's daughter was lifted to the mast head; and she waited patiently, full of faith and hope, for the signal of departure.

"Deeply sensible," she writes, "of my utter unworthiness, and profoundly grateful for the innumerable blessings I have received, I trust in the infinite mercy of my Almighty Creator." Three years before she had written, "In the blessed hope of meeting again with my beloved husband and children, and those who were and are dear to me on earth, I think of death with composure, and perfect confidence in the mercy of God. Yet to me, who am afraid to sleep alone of a stormy night, or even to sleep comfortably any night unless some one is near, it is a fearful thought that my spirit must enter that new state quite alone." But it seemed as if, while the sun sank slowly down, the light grew yet brighter and more serene.

"Her mind," says her daughter, "was constantly occupied with thoughts of religion, and she lifted her heart yet more frequently to that good Father whom she had loved so fervently all her life, and in whose merciful care she fearlessly trusted in her last hours."

"God bless you, dearest friend," she wrote just three weeks before she died, to one who had sent her an essay "On the Life after Death." "For the irresistible arguments of our immortality; not that I ever doubted of it, but as I shall soon enter my ninety-third year, your words are an inexpressible comfort."

The summer and autumn of 1872 had been full of her peaceful and happy occupations, and especially interesting from the great eruption of Vesuvius of which she was able to be a near witness, and of which she wrote detailed observations.

Up to the 28th of November she remained in perfect health, and every morning spent some hours in studying and solving the problems in a "Memoir on Linear and Associative Algebra," given her by Prof. Pierce of Harvard, and those in Serret's "Cours d'Algebre Supeleure," and "Tait on Quarternions," kindly sent her by Mr. Spottiswoode. On the day mentioned, she felt less well than usual, but passed the afternoon in her drawing-room, with her daughter and niece, speaking of absent friends and other topics; and only towards ten o'clock complained of trifling pain, for which her physician, when summoned, soon found a remedy. She fell asleep—a sweet quiet sleep—which lasted a few hours; and then, just after midnight, her daughter watching beside her, saw a slight change. The stillness which had come over her face was deeper than that of any earthly rest. The morning which rose over that blue Italian sea, rested on a countenance to which the "Great Master," Death, had given his grand and sacred calm. For her there was another morning, on a yet brighter shore.

SENATOR AND MRS. PINCHBACK.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: As far as color or gentility of appearance is concerned, Pinchback would readily pass for a member of the Spanish or South American Diplomatic Corps, while as a conversationalist and an entertainer, he would not reflect a particle of discredit upon the average of the Senate as it is now constituted. Indeed, his complexion is lighter by about two shades than that of the immortal Logan, not to carry the comparison any further. Mrs. Pinchback is an octoroon, the Caucasian seven-eighths being part French and part Spanish. She is about 28 years old, rather under than above the medium size of women, beautifully molded, has very small, prettily shaped hands and feet, and by all odds the finest gait and carriage when she moves about, that I have seen in Washington. She is the mother of three or four children, and her face shows the indications of the early decline which is invariable with her race and the climate she was bred in. But she is still very handsome. Her complexion is a bright brunette, and her skin is just a trifle tinted with olive, but perfectly transparent. Like many of her class under the old *regime*, she received a "finished education" in a convent, and being very sprightly and ambitious by nature, she has improved upon her early culture by every means that came in her way, until she is now what you would call a rather uncommonly vivacious, intelligent and cultivated little woman.

THE RICHEST MAN IN AMERICA.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, is probably the richest man in America. His income is said to be $6,000,000 a year. He is the owner of a silver mine more productive than any on earth, his part of the profits of which a short time ago, was $250,000 a month, but which is now at least doubled by the discovery of a new vein. He was a Broderick Douglas Democrat, ran for Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, on the Democratic ticket a few years ago and was defeated, and is bright, keen, generous and quick-witted. He lives in the house of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, No. 1325 K street, Washington City, and entertains with great hospitality and munificence, without the slightest ostentation.

Dr. Woods relates the following circumstance which appears to show that sometimes, at least, malarial poison is to be found in water and not in the air: Two ships were dispatched simultaneously with troops from Algeria to France, both under similar circumstances, excepting that the supply of water had been drawn, in one case, from the low, marshy lands where ague was prevalent, whilst the other ship had taken water from a locality situated at a greater elevation, and where the disease was unknown. The passengers on the first transport were generally seized with remittent fever, whereas no case of illness occurred on the other vessel.

"Mamma," said a wee child, one Sunday evening, after having sat still in the house all day, like a good child, "have I honored you to day?" "I don't know," replied the mother, "why do you ask?" "Because," says the little one, shaking her head sadly, "the Bible says, 'Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long;' and this has been, oh, the longest day I ever saw."

A fat French lady says: "I am so fat that I pray for disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the mere expectation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter than ever."

THE LADIES WAR.

A Card from Mme. Hyacinth-Loyson, to the Editor of the N. Y. Herald.

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 23, 1874.

Will you permit me to use the columns of your journal to give a word of appreciation, counsel and encouragement to the women of America who have enlisted in the temperance war? There is no doubt that intemperance is the greatest evil in our beloved republic, and destroys what is dearer than government, wealth education or liberty—the happiness, prosperity, the lives and souls of her people. It is enough to fill the mind of every thinking person, surely of all who love their fellow men, or their country, with alarm at the thought that an entire army of American youth go trooping into perdition every year by the use of intoxicating liquors. More hearts and hearths are made desolate to-day throughout the land by drink than by our late war, for every wife who lost her husband and every mother who lost her son in that struggle for national life is consoled in her loss and proud in her grief; but the wife or mother who follows her dear ones to the drunkard's grave or sits with the ghoul by the fireside, suffers and weeps in shame which no mourning veil or vestment can hide.

Dear sisters, it is a hard but a holy war you have inaugurated; may it end in victory! If you cannot do all you would, remember you will be blessed if some are saved. The evil is so deep that it will take a generation, at least, to cure it. But you must succeed, for your cause is God's justice and your arms divine; only let your prayers be intelligent—executive; for prayer alone will not suffice—it must be followed by good works. Search out the cause or your sorrow, which is not alone with the seller of intoxicating drinks, but with the appetite that demands it.

The great American malady is the malady of the stomach. Conscientious people become dyspeptics; non-conscientious people become drinkers. Bear in mind this fact, that the appetite for drink is not necessarily made by drinking, but in nine cases out of ten it is created and cultivated at your tables—in your children—by the use of coffee, tea, pepper, pickles, mustard, spices, too much salt, hot bread and pastry, raw meat and grease, and, above all, by the use of tobacco. The cry of a depraved appetite, an inflamed stomach is always for something stronger. The use of soup, milk and salad, prepared with good oil, should be cultivated. In short, reform your tables if you would reform your drunkards and save your sons. Cure the cause and the effect will be but natural. Stop the demand by correcting appetite and stop the supply by preventing manufacture. Any legislator who does not see and acknowledge that the use of poisonous drinks, as in England and America, is not a public evil, a corruption of society and a civil danger, that should be dealt with by law, is unworthy of the place that the intelligent people of America give him. Instead of rye for whiskey raise grapes, that pure native wine may be used when needed. Distilleries are slaughter houses of men and should be dealt with as such, and money gained from selling liquors is blood money, and should never touch the palm of an honest man!

Be not dismayed by insult nor discouraged by defeat: but, with charity for the culprit and pity for the victim, go on, pray on, work on, God will bless you. Yours most sincerely.

EMILIE J. LOYSON.

MARK TWAIN ON THE CRUSADE.

The London Evening *Standard* publishes a letter from Mark Twain on the temperance crusade in this country. The following extracts include the best portions of it:

If I seem to doubt that prayer is the agent that conquers these rumsellers, I do it honestly, and not in a flippant spirit. If the crusaders were to stay at home and pray for the rumseller and for his adoption of a better way of life, or if they even assembled together in a church and offered up such a prayer with a united voice, and it accomplished a victory, I would then feel that it was the praying that moved heaven to do the miracle; for I believe that if the prayer is the agent that brings about the desired result, it cannot be necessary to pray the prayer in any particular place in order to get the ear, or move the grace, of the Deity. When the crusaders go and invest a whiskey shop and fall to praying, one suspects they are praying rather less to the Deity than at the rummen. So I cannot help feeling—after carefully reading the details of the rum-sieges—that as much as nine-tenths of the credit of each of the 3,000 victories acheived thus far belong of right to the crusaders themselves, and it grieves me to see them give it away with such spendthrift generosity.

I will not afflict you with statistics, but I desire to say just a word or two about the character of this crusade. The crusaders are young girls and women—not the inferior sorts, but the very best in the village communities. The telegraph keeps the newspapers supplied with the progress of the war, and thus the praying infection spreads from town to town, day after day, week after week. When it attacks a community it seems to seize upon almost everybody in it at once. There is a meeting in a church, speeches are made, resolutions are passed, a purse for expenses is made up, a "praying band" is appointed; and if it be a large town, half a dozen praying bands, each numbering as many as a hundred women, are appointed, and the working district of each band marked out. Then comes a grand assault in force, all along the line. Every stronghold of rum is invested; first one and then another champion ranges up before the proprietor, and offers up a special petition for him; he has to stand meekly there behind his bar, under the eyes of a great concourse of ladies who are better than he is and are aware of it, and hear all the secret iniquities of his business divulged to the angels above, accompanied by the sharp sting of wishes for his regeneration, which imply an amount of need for it which is in the last degree uncomfortable to him. If he holds out bravely, the crusaders hold out more bravely still—or at least more persistently; though I doubt if the grandeur of the performance would not be considerably heightened if one solitary crusader were to try praying at a hundred rumsellers in a body for a while, and see how it felt to have everybody against her instead of for her.

Would you consider the conduct of these crusaders justifiable? I do—thoroughly justifible. They find themselves voiceless in the making of laws and the election of officers to execute them. Born with brains, born in the country, educated, having large interests at stake, they find their tongues tied and their hands fettered, while every ignorant whiskey-dringing, foreign-born savage in the land may hold office, help to make the laws, degrade the dignity of the former and break the latter at his own sweet will. They see their fathers, husbands and brothers, sit inanely at home and allow the scum of the country to assemble at the "primaries," name the candidates for office from their own vile ranks, and, unrebuked, elect them. They live in the midst of a country where there is no end to the laws and no beginning to the execution of them. And when the laws intended to protect their sons from destruction by intemperance lie torpid and without sign of life year after year, they recognize that here is a matter which interests them personally, a matter which comes straight home to them. And since they are allowed to lift no legal voice against the outrageous state of things they suffer under in this regard, I think it is no wonder that their patience has broken down at last and they have tried to pursuade themselves that they are justifiable in breaking the law of trespass when the laws that should make the trespass needless are allowed by the voters to lie dead and inoperative.

The present crusade will, doubtless, do but little work against intemperance that will be really permanent, but it will do what is as much, or even more, to thy purpose, I think. I think it will suggest to more than one man that if women could vote they would vote on the side of morality, even if they vote and speak rather frantically and furiously; and it will also suggest that when the women once made up their minds that it was not good to leave the all-powerful "primaries" in the hands of loafers, thieves, and pernicious little politicians, they would not sit indolently at home as their husbands and brothers do now, but would hoist their praying banners, take the field in force, pray the assembled political scum back to the holes and slums where they belong, and set up some candidate fit for decent human beings to vote for. I dearly want the women to be raised to the political altitude of the negro, the imported savage and the pardoned thief, and allowed to vote. It is our last chance, I think. The women will be voting before long, and then if a B. F. Butler can still continue to lord it in Congress; if the highest offices in the land can still continue to be occupied by perjurers and robbers; if another Congress, like the Forty-second, consisting of fifteen honest men and 296 of the other kind can once more be created, it will at last be time, I fear, to give over trying to save the country by human means, and appeal to Providence. Both the great parties have failed. I wish we might have a woman's party now, and see how that would work. I feel persuaded that, in extending the suffrage to women, this country could lose absolutely nothing and might gain a great deal. For thirty centuries history has been iterating and reiterating that in a moral fight woman is simply dauntless, and we all know, even with our eyes shut upon Congress and our voters, that, from the day that Adam ate of the apple and told on Eve down to the present day, man, in a moral fight, has pretty uniformly shown himself to be an arrant coward.

CHURCHYARD CURIOSITIES.

Mr. Fairley, in his "Epitaphiana" gives us the following, which he found recorded "in memoriam" of an avaricious man:

At rest beneath this churchyard stone
Lies stingy Jemmy Wyatt;
He died one morning just at ten, and
Saved a dinner by it.

We cannot help the inquiry as to how the survivors can have permitted such an inscription to appear on their relative's or friend's monument. Perhaps in some cases the feeling, which was so strong in a former time, that there ought to be a stone at the head of the sleeping dust, may in many instances have been combined with a keen sense of justice, which induced these critics to tell the truth about the departed.

The literary skill was sometimes sorely tried and in an emergency creative genius had to do her utmost to tide over the difficulty. Hence from Bideford churchyard:

The wedding-day appointed was,
And wedding clothes provided;
But ere the day did come, alas!
He sickened, and he—die did.

There is something tenderly and touchingly simple and beautiful about the next quotation from the book, even a slight indication of what sometimes has been called genius:

Life is an inn upon a market-day;
Some short-pursed pilgrims breakfast, and away;
Some to dinner stay, and get full fed,
And others after supper steal to bed;
Large are the bills who linger out the day;
The shortest stayers have the least to pay.

There is a commendable ability displayed in the terse biography which we sometimes find in the epitaph. The life of a man, as to its outer circumstances, has often been written on his tombstone. The following is not bad on a country sexton:

Here lies old Hare, worn out with care,
Who whilom tolled the bell;
Could dig a grave, or set a stave,
And say Amen, full well.
For sacred songs he'd Sternhold's tongue,
And Hopkins' eke also;
With cough and hem he stood by them
As far as lungs would go.
Many a feast for worms he drest,
Himself then wanting bread;
But, lo! he's gone, with skin and bone,
To starve 'em now he's dead.
Here take his spade, and use his trade,
Since he is out of breath;
Cover the bones of him who owes
Wrought journey-work for death.

A Mr. Dickson, once Provost of Dundee, left by his will, the sum of one guinea to compose an epitath for him. The executors, three in number, not liking to give the guinea to any person who might hit upon a few suitable lines, determined to keep the guinea for themselves, by writing each of them a line:

First.—Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee.
Second.—Here lies Dickson, here lies he.

The third was not put to it for a long time, but under pressure of the desire for his share of the guinea, bawled out vociferously his proposal for the third line:

Hallelujah—Hallelujah!

On a lawyer and his client:

God works wonders now and then:
Here lies a lawyer, and an honest man.

But an answer came to it in the following form:

This is mere law quibble, not a wonder:
Here lies a lawyer, and his client under.

The next which we append could hardly be expected to be composed out of Ireland. It is accordingly, to be found on a tombstone in that country:

Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found.

The next, from a cemetery at Cincinnati, must have been a blunder of the letter-cutter, a case of transposition which was thought not to matter, since the reader would put it straight.

Here lies ——,
who came to this city and died
For the benefit of his health.

Patrick O'Brien was one day strolling with a friend through a graveyard, when his eye was arrested by an epitaph which shocked his sense of propriety and veracity. It ran thus:

Weep not for me, my children dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here.

"Well," said Paddy, "if I was dead, I should be honest enough to own it."

On a youth of the name of Calf, who was buried in Gloucester Cathedral:

Oh, cruel death, more subtle than the Fox,
To kill this Calf before he came an Ox.

We cannot refuse a meed of admiration to the clever epitaph on a crier of periwinkles, from Chichester Cathedral. There is a vein of genuine humor in it—humor which is even allied to tenderness:

"Periwinks! periwinkles!" was ever her cry:
She labored to live, poor and honest to die.
At the last day again how her old eyes will twinkle,
For no more will she cry, "Periwinks! periwinkle!"
Ye rich, to virtuous want regard pray give;
Ye poor, by her example learn to live.
Died Jan. 1, 1786. Aged 77.

Miss Long was a beautiful young lady, but so short that she was called the "Pocket Venus." The epitaph concluded, alluding to her when alive:

Though LONG, yet short;
Though short, yet pretty LONG.

The churchyard of Barrow-upon-Soar, in Leicestershire, contains the following punning epitaph on one Cave:

Here in this grave there lies a Cave:
We call a cave a grave.
If cave be grave, and grave be cave,
Then, reader, judge, I crave,
Whether doth Cave lie here in grave,
Or grave here lie in cave.
If grave in Cave here buried lie,
Then, grave, where is thy victory?
Go, reader, and report, here lies a Cave,
Who conquers death, and buries his own grave.

A French husband thus records the views which he takes of his departed wife:

He lies my wife,
A fact that must tell
For her repose,
And for mine as well.

Quite unlike the record which another husband makes:

Behold this grave! It doth embrace
A virtuous wife, with *Rachel's* comely face,
Sarah's obedience, *Lydia's* open heart,
Martha's care, and *Mary's* better part.

Of a different kind from those which we have selected is that upon Hogarth, who lies buried in a superb tomb with his wife, the daughter of Sir James Thornhill, and her mother, in Chiswick churchyard. Garrick wrote these lines, which are still visible:

Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reached the noblest point of art;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And through the eye correct the heart.
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's honored dust lies here.

Among brief epitaphs the following may be mentioned:

On a fellow of the Oxford University:

Præivit.
(He is gone before!)

On the author of "Jerusalem Delivered:"

Ossa Tassi.
(The bones of Tasso.)

It would be well for all survivors to remember the following, with which we close our quotations:

Praises on tombs are trifles vainly spent,
A man's good name is his best monument.

A touching incident is reported from Chattanooga. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer recently and asked him if his house had not been robbed during the war. The farmer replied that he had.

"I," said the stranger, "was one of the marauding party that did it. I took a little locket."

"That locket," said the farmer, bursting into tears, "had been worn by my dear, dear child."

"Here it is," replied the stranger visibly affected; "I am rich; let me make restitution. Here is $50 for your little son."

He gave the farmer a $50 bill, and received $30 in change. He then wrung the farmer's hand warmly, and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded his shot-gun. The $50 bill is bad.

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

"The world is ever as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

Thus spoke a grandame bent with care,
To little Mabel, flushed and fair.

But little Mabel took no heed that day
Of what the heard her grandma say.

Years after, when no more a child,
Her path in life seemed dark and wild.

Back to her heart the memory came
Of the quaint utterance of the dame:

"The world, dear child, is as we take it,
And life, be sure, is what we make it."

She cleared her brow, and smiling thought
"'Tis even as the good soul taught!"

"And half my woes thus quickly cured,
The other half may be endured."

No more her heart its shadow wore;
She grew a little child once more.

A little child in love and trust,
She took the world (as we, too, must)

In happy mood; and lo! it grew
Brighter and brighter to her view.

She made of life (as we, too, should)
A joy; and lo! all things were good

And fair to her, as in God's sight,
When first he said, "Let there be light."

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

BIRDS IN AGRICULTURE.

BY NEWTON PECK.

No. 3.

That well known French journal, *Le Moniteur*, in the summer of 1861, published a highly instructive account of the transactions of several agricultural societies of France, which ought to interest the farmers of our country quite as much as those in Europe, since we here have the same enemies and the same friends as they.

The report of the committee of the French Senate, to which was referred the petition of the Agricultural Society of Toulon, and of various other agricultural and scientific bodies, praying for the adoption of legislative measures for the protection of birds as a means of arresting the ravages of insects injurious to agriculture, presented to the Senate by M. Bonjean.

The committee regard the subject of these petitions as entitled to the most careful consideration. The petitions are not influenced, as may be imagined, by a sentimental regard for these interesting and feeble creatures, on the ground that their destruction is not warranted by necessity—the supreme law of man's preservation. However legitimate in a philosophical point of view such a consideration might be, this is not what has influenced your petitioners. If these practical men claim for the birds in question a protection more efficient than the existing legislation affords, it is not from disinterested regard for the birds. It is only in view of the great interests of agriculture that are endangered, as your petitioners assert, by our continuing to destroy the only auxiliaries that can effectually resist the propagation of insects, those scourges of vegetation in every form. The petitioners present an extended examination of the facts, and of the existing legislation on the subject, which we propose briefly to examine. As to the facts, with which we do not profess to be personally conversant, we have consulted as fully as the time has permitted, men of the highest authority in natural history and in agriculture. It is in their name, then, so to speak, that we submit the following views, and not on our personal assurances.

There are in France many thousands of species of insects, almost all of which are endowed with amazing fecundity, and almost all living exclusively on our most precious vegetable productions, such as furnish man with his fuel, with his timber, and with his food. The oak has among its enemies the stag-beetle (*lucanus*), the *cerambyx heros*, &c. The elm has the destructive *skolytus*. The pines and firs yield to the attacks of the *bostrichus*, of the worms (*phalina monacha*); and of the printers' beetle (*scarabæus typographus*). The olive is undermined by the *ploostribus*, and its fruit is devoured by the innumerable larvæ of the olive fly (*dacus oliæ*). The vine, in some districts hardly survives the ravages of the *pyralis*. Wheat and the other cereals are attacked in their roots by the white worm, the larvæ of the *hanneton cockchafer*; above ground, before flowering, by the Hessian fly and wheat fly (*cecidomyia*); and, later, when the grain is forming, by the weevil (*calandra granaria*). Colza and the other cruciferous plants have enemies no less numerous. Many varieties of the flea-beetle (*altises*) destroy the plant as it issues from the ground; other parasites wait till the pod is formed to make their domicil there, and nourish themselves at the expense of the grain. The roots of all the leguminous plants are devoured by the polmeworm and other burrowing insects, while the larvæ of the pea weevil (*bruchus*) conceal themselves in the peas and lentils, and leave us nothing but the envelope.

And what the insects have spared is it at last secured for the husbandmen? By no means: A multitude of the gnawing tribes—field mice, dormice, great and small rats and mice, that have lived in the field at the expense of the harvest, penetrate into the barns, and levy another tithe upon the impoverished sheaves.—Who can calculate the losses sustained by agriculture from these causes united?

It is but of late years that science has comprehended that she has here a grand social duty to fulfil. It is but of yesterday, so to speak, that these questions have been studied, and our statistics offer us as yet but imperfect results, that can be invoked only with circumspection. The complaints of the vine-growing districts of the ravages of the delta moth (*pyralis*) sufficiently attest the extent of the evil to this branch of culture. As to the cereals, it is estimated that the value of the wheat destroyed in one department of the East, by the larvæ of the *cecidomyia*, or Hessian fly, alone amount to at least four millions of francs.

Mr. Bazin, in a special notice, after a very careful investigation, does not hesitate to attribute to this insect the deficiency in the harvests which we suffered during three years prior to 1856. In some fields the loss amounted to one half the crop.

As to the colza, a monograph carefully compiled by a professor of the Ancient Agricultural Institute of Versailles, establishes, after careful experiments in a field belonging to the Institute, that in twenty pods taken indiscriminately, and furnishing 504 grains, only 296 were sound, the remainder having been devoured or injured by the insects; that the loss in the product of oil amounted to 32.8 per cent., so that in a crop producing 4500 francs, the damage was not less than 2700 francs; while the whole value, if sound, would have been 7200 francs.

In Germany, as Saltaile states, whole forests have been destroyed by the worms (*phalena monacha*). In 1810 the *bostriches* had invaded the forest of Tannerbruck (in the department of Roer) to such an extent that a decree was issued directing the cutting down of the forest, and the burning on the spot of the trees, roots, and branches. In E. Prussia, it became necessary, three years ago, to cut down the public forests, 24,000,000 of cubic meters of firs, simply from the destruction of the trees by the attacks of the insects.

Composition by a little boy—Subject: The Horse.—"The horse is a very useful animal: it has four legs—one on each corner."

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

The Philosophy of Limestone Sinks.

First.—THE FACTS ATTESTED BY OBSERVATIONS.

The origin of these sinks in regions of country characterized as above, has been a subject of wonder, and sometimes of alarm to persons who have lived all their lives in sections of country in which considerable cavities have been suddenly formed in fields and near dwellings, by the sudden caving-in of the surface of the land.

Many years ago a farmer living in the vicinity of Centreville, Buckingham township, suddenly missed one of his horses. After a good deal of search on and about his premises, without success, he was finally advertised by handbill. Several days having elapsed, one of the family having occasion to go across the pasture field, was surprised by a noise that sounded like the neighing of a horse; and directed by the sound, he came to a cavity some six or eight feet below the surface, in which was the lost horse, very much exhausted from want of food, and scarcely able to stand. By the aid of a few neighbors, and some ropes, facilities were soon made for extricating the poor beast. The sink was finally filled so effectually that no accumulation of water could pass into the opening.

The writer has in vivid recollection an incident on the farm formerly owned by him, and now in the possession of Benjamin Smith—(the time about the year 1802 or '3).—The water had been conducted from a creek running from the north-eastern side of the farm, and passing through it by a rivulet, and from which several acres were watered as meadow-land. This little stream was unexpectedly stopped one night, and the fact was ascertained early in the morning, from the discovery that in a certain part of its bed no water was running. By examination into the cause of this, it was traced to a certain spot, above which the stream was flowing as usual—but there was a round hole, some 18 inches in diameter, into which the whole stream was passing into the earth, and no appearance of standing water remaining about the cavity. The proprietor at that time (who was my father) very soon made arrangements for confining this water-course to the surface of the land. This was effected by hauling earth and flax-hulls to the spot, by which the hands employed were soon enabled to let the stream pass with its accustomed flow.

On the farm just mentioned, about one-eighth of a mile to the north-west of the *rivulet sink*, there is a *natural well*, that has existed from time immemorial. It is also on the highest ground on that part of the farm. This well descends in a conical form some 35 or 40 feet, and it is about 20 yards over at the top. When cleaned out, somewhat, many years since, it was estimated to be not more than 10 or 12 feet across at the standing water. As evidence of the great age of this well, there was standing in the slope within a few years, large trees of several feet in diameter. Water is to be seen here at all seasons of the year—though in the heated months it is very low. On one side of the well there are plain indications, by the disintegrated rock, of a caving-in at some remote period.

During the time of my living on this farm, within a period of 40 years, there were several places in the most elevated fields, where we had reason to believe that sinks were in their incipient formation. On several occasions, fields that had been in pasture for one or more years, where the surface in small patches had assumed the dish form, it was found that openings had been formed, in which the water rapidly passed away. In two or three instances after this discovery had been made, the openings in the earth had been filled and rounded over, so as to prevent the water from flowing in the holes, that sometimes had been enlarged during heavy falls of rain.

From observations made, it is believed the beginnings of these sinks may have been traced to causes the most insignificant—such as the small holes made by mice and moles, and even down to that of the small beetle.

It will be understood from the above, as the opinion of the writer, that water is the principal agent in producing the phenomena of which I have spoken. To explain why a cause so apparently insignificant at the beginning, should be followed by results that would seem entirely disproportioned in magnitude, I will attempt to show in one or more communications, of a future issue. It is sufficient for the present to have presented a few facts, of a nature with which the mass of people in limestone regions are familiar.

W. H. J.

Newtown, 4th mo., 13th, '74.

CONTENT.

There are times when the troubles of life are still;
The bees wandered lost in the depths of June,
And I paused where the chime of a silver rill
Sang the linnet and lark to their rest at noon.

Said my soul, "See how calmly the wavelets glide
Tho' so narrow their way to their ocean vent;
And the world that I traverse is wide; is wide,
And yet is too narrow to hold content."

O my soul, never say that the world is wide—
The rill in its banks is less closely pent;
It is thou who art shoreless on every side,
And thy width will not let thee inclose content.

"KENELM CHILLINGLY."

THE LITERAL BOY IN THE SCHOOL.—Among the scholars, when Lamb and Coleridge attended, was a poor clergyman's son by the name of Simon Jennings. On account of his dismal and gloomy nature, his playmates had nick-named him Pontius Pilate. If there was one thing which old Boyton hated more than a false quantity of Greek and Latin it was the practice of nick-naming. Rushing down among the scholars, from his pedestal of state, with cane in hand he cried with his usual voice of thunder: "Listen, boys! the next time I hear any of you say 'Pontius Pilate' I'll cane you as long as this cane will last. You are to say 'Simon Jennings' and not 'Pontius Pilate.' Remember that, if you value your hides." Having said this, Jupiter Tonans remounted Olympus, the clouds still hanging on his brow. Next day, when the same class were reciting the catechism, a boy of remarkably dull and literal turn of mind had to repeat the creed. He had got as far as "suffered under," and was about to pop out the next word, when Boyton's prohibitation unluckily flashed upon his obtuse mind. After a moment's hesitation, he blurted out "Suffered under Simon Jennings, was cruel"—the rest of the word was never uttered, for Boyton had already sprung like a tiger upon him, and the cane was descending upon his unfortunate shoulders like a Norwegian hail storm or an Alpine avalanche. When the irate doctor had discharged his cane storm upon him, he cried: "What do you mean, you booby, by such blasphemy?" "I only did as you told me," replied the simple-minded youth. "Did as I told you?" roared old Boyton, now wound up to something above the boiling point. "What do you mean?" As he said this, he began instinctively grasping his cane more furiously. "Yes doctor, you said we were always to call 'Pontius Pilate, Simon Jennings.' Didn't he, Sam?" appealed the unfortunate culprit to Coleridge, who was next to him. Sam said naught, but old Boyton, who saw what a dunce he had to deal with, cried, "Boy, you are a fool! where are your brains?" Poor Dr. Boyton for a second time was floored; for the scholar said with an earnestness which proved his sincerity, but to the intense horror of the learned potentate, "In my stomach, sir." The doctor always respected that boy's stupidity ever after, as though half afraid that a stray blow might be unpleasant.

If castor oil is mixed with glycerine, and a few drops of oil of cinnamon added, the taste of the castor oil can scarcely be recognized.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

Office—No. 48 Radcliffe St., cor. Walnut St., BRISTOL, PA.

Thursday, April 23, 1874.

CENTENNIAL PROSPECTS.

The Washington *Republican* of last Tuesday gives the following lucid explanation of what the International means and what it will accomplish:

The magnificent vote in the House—154 yeas to 66 nays—on Hon. Williams D. Kelley's bill appropriating $3,000,000, to the Centennial, and making the consideration of it the special order for the 5th of May, and from day to day thereafter until disposed of, strongly indicates the final triumph of that measure. We may properly call attention to the grandeur of the enterprise. Progress in the arts, the diffusion of knowledge among men, the promotion of commercial intercourse, and the cultivation of friendly relations between all people are the primary objects of international exhibitions. France, England and Austria, have severally enjoyed the special advantages resulting to the nation that invites all the world to be her guests, and each nation to display its skill and resources; and now the United States is about to realize similar benefits. Congress has wisely declared one feature of the grand commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth shall be "an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and the mine, to be held at Philadelphia."

The plans of the vast building and the entire arrangement for this enterprise have occupied some of the best minds in the Union for more than two years, and they are projected on a grander scale than those for any similar exhibition in Europe, and profiting by experience, the classification of the creations of art and the products of the soil and the mine, and the results of science to be displayed, is more scientifically grouped, and at the same time the details more practically provided for. Nothing has been left undone by the commission to make this feature of the commemoration worthy of the grandeur of the event it celebrates. There is every prospect that the exhibition will be a magnificent success in every particular. Five million dollars have already been subscribed, mainly in Pennsylvania, and as soon as Congress shall appropriate the $3,000,000 asked for, the people throughout the Union will hasten to subscribe the two millions required to complete the accommodations for this stupendous undertaking. The jealousies which have obstructed the enterprise have died out; the panic, pressure, and depression which have retarded subscriptions outside of Pennsylvania, are disappearing. Every day shows that the interest in the subject is increasing. New York city is beginning to stir; seven of her daily press commend it in warm terms. The people are beginning to appreciate the value of the international feature of the celebration. The wonder, however, still remains that any one at any time should have failed to perceive the incalculable advantage to every section of the Union. The mechanical and manufacturing classes will have the best mechanics, tools, the best products of the furnace, the forge, the anvil, the loom, and the retort from Europe and Asia to compare with their own. Our agriculturists will have the opportunity of contrasting their systems of culture with other systems. We may be taught how our untilled acres of the sunny South and boundless West may be made to grow the grape, the olive, the almond, and the fig. Japan and China, and Italy and France will show us the manifold processes which produce silk. We may learn from the visitors from these countries the care of the silk worm, the cultivation of the mulberry, the reeling, the spinning, weaving, and dyeing of that fabric which annually draws from us millions upon millions of dollars. The ceramic arts, now literally unknown to us, will be practically delineated before us by skilled artisans of the Orient and of Dresden and Sevres, who will turn our kaolin and other earths and clays into porcelain before our eyes. The rarest art treasures from the galleries of Europe will temporarily adorn the galleries of the exhibition, and much that thousands of our citizens cross the ocean to see will be brought to us. Congresses of the savans of the earth will assemble here to compare, discuss, and report on subjects of the sublimest scientific import. We shall better know the world, and the world us. John Smithson's grand humanitarian idea of "the diffusion of knowledge among men," which, dying, he entrusted to the United States, bequeathing his fortune to carry it out will be nobly extended by the International Exhibition. An impulse will be given to immigration such as we have never witnessed. It were supererogatory to refer to the kindly feelings of all Europe towards our great nation. It is not that we are merely their best customer. The feeling is nobler than that. It lies away down deep in the hearts of the people who know how long our land has been the refuge of the oppressed and the destitute among them, and that it is now the happy home of millions of their countrymen, and these foreign peoples love us for the welcome we have extended to them. Not a day passes that letters and papers from America bearing good tidings are not read in every square mile of Great Britain, Germany, and a good part of Europe. Already the people on the other side are demanding reduced fares for the ocean transit during 1876, and arrangementsare in progress by which persons will be able to purchase excursion tickets, "Good for the Centennial year," from the chief cities and towns of Europe to Philadelphia and back. Further arrangements will be made, by which similar excursion tickets, good for eight months, will be sold at reduced rates to foreigners and all others to and from Philadelphia and all parts of the Union. Foreigners will come, in very many instances as committees from neighborhoods, instructed to travel and observe the natural and other advantages of our country, with the view of organizing emigration to the localities they may select. Experts in the mechanic arts and manufacturing will come to attend to the management of their machines and the display of their fabrics and wares, many of whom are likely to remain here. Capital in money and capital in skilled labor will flow in upon us. Our wealthy citizens abroad will return. This class has been, and is now, spending its money so freely as to draw from us annually from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 in gold. This will stop to a great extent in 1876, and besides, wealthy foreigners may be expected to come among us and spend their cash as freely, and thus turn the tide of gold once more to our own shores. All our cities and watering places will be thronged. The Yosemite, the Yellowstone Park, the prairies, the lakes, Niagara, Saratoga, White Sulphur and other springs, the Natural Bridge, Mammoth Cave, the seashore, the mountains—all will be thronged by wealthy tourists. Every State desiring emigrants will doubtless have her intelligent representation at the exhibition, provided with maps and statistics, and able to give the information needed by natives and foreigners who may be seeking new homes. To the South and the far West the international feature of the commemoration is likely to prove of more lasting advantage than to any other section. But clear of all the benefits to be expected in the perfecting of universal amnesty among ourselves and the restoration of the patriotic feelings of bygone days. The one-hundredth birthday of the nation will dawn on a people living in perfect amity and prosperous under a just and peaceful Government. To liberty and equality we shall add that great humanitarian word fraternity, and we may all rejoice in the republic, one and indivisible.

NEWS ITEMS.

Twelve street cars for Bombay have just been finished in Troy.

Alabama is said to be shipping considerable quantities of coal to Cuba.

Miss, aged 14, has sued Master, aged 19, for breach of promise, in Brooklyn Iowa.

Australia, which produces black swans, is now yielding white coal, which burns readily and brilliantly.

Mr. John Osgood of Bridgton, Me., has distinguished himself by living 50 years with his wife, and moving during that period 101 times.

The Portland (Me.) Mercantile Library Association has judiciously voted to admit ladies to full membership upon the same terms with gentlemen.

The burglars who lately explored the vault of the Piper City (Ill.) Bank ruined $10 worth of tools, burned $2 worth of powder, and got $4 20 in currency.

A law court in Iowa has fined a farmer $20 because he made his son turn a grindstone 16 consecutive hours, for going home with an old maid from a singing-school.

A man of no principle has been detected in Boonesboro', Iowa, in prefixing "Reverend" to his name in giving orders for books, thereby securing an unhallowed discount.

A fire in Richmond, Va., destroyed the Columbian Flour Mills of Haxall, Crenshaw & Co., with valuable machinery and a large stock of grain and flour. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

A man in Vermont who is worth his thousands is now spoken of severely by his neighbors for charging $1 for going after the doctor for his son, who was not expected to live till morning.

The troubles at Little Rock resulted Tuesday evening in a skirmish between the Brooks and Baxter forces in front of the State House, in which several men were wounded. The contestants were separated by the United States troops, and matters became quiet after dark.

Last week the number of Delaware shad brought to Philadelphia varied from seven hundred to three thousand daily. Not for many years previously have so large a number of fish been taken in the Delaware so early in April. The shore fisheries along the river commenced operation last week.

The formal ratifications of the postal treaty with Japan were exchanged last Saturday in Washington, but it will not go into effect until after six months from the date of notification by the Japanese Government of its readiness for the withdrawal of our present postal agents in Japan. The rate provided in the treaty is 12 cents per half ounce between the countries.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for February and March decided that the future profit of cotton culture depends upon the rotation with other crops. The argument is that continuous cropping destroys the soil for this purpose, as the same continuity reduces and finally destroys wheat and rye and other land. The subject greatly deserves consideration.

Another detective has been murdered in Missouri by the notorious James brothers. His body was found in the road near Elkhorn. A card covered with blood was pinned to the coat, inscribed, "This shall be the fate of all of Pinkerton's gang who come to hunt the James Brothers." The card was signed "Jesse James—Frank James." A handkerchief in one of the pockets was marked "P. R. Cole."

A pathetic incident recently occurred at a railroad depot in Milwaukee. A young German, who by four years' hard work in a brewery had saved enough money to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She embraced him upon her arrival, and when he tried to disengage himself her hands were firmly clasped about his neck in death. Her heart was literally broken with joy.

The principal portion of Ishpenning, Mich., was destroyed on Sunday night by an incendiary fire. A man who was accused of having caused the fire was shot at, but it is not stated whether he was killed or wounded. The loss is estimated at $150,000. A fire engine was sent from Vergennes, three miles distant, and during its absence fire buildings in Vergennes were also burned. The loss in the latter town is $20,000.

Another California gold fever is threatened. Some wonderfully rich diggings have been discovered on the San Jacinto river, about fifteen miles east of Temescal, and the story comes that people are flocking thither in great numbers. The New York Express suggests that it might, perhaps, be a good idea to send Senator Morton among the miners to teach them the vanity of the search for gold and the superior beauty of paper currency.

A skin disease has recently made its appearance among adults and children in Northampton county, along the border of Bucks. The new ailment resembles measles or scarlet rash, although the blotches which cover the face and body are much smaller. Those attacked, by remaining in the house and keeping warm are generally restored after a few days. We hear of no fatal cases thus far from the attack of this which appears to be a new epidemic.

The basis of a postal treaty between the United States and France has been agreed upon. The rate of postage between the countries will be nine cents, or fifty centimes for each half ounce in this country, or ten grammes in France. Prepayment will be optional, but the want of it will subject letters to a fine of five cents or twenty centimes, to be retained by the country collecting it. Each country will retain the postage collected therein, and pay for the transportation of mails to the other.

E. McCormick, Nimrod Austin, Charles Walker and Webster Lyons, all colored, were hanged at Thomasville, Ga., on Friday, for the murder of a planter named Hall, and the poisoning of his wife. It was rumored that a colored mob of five hundred would attempt to prevent the hanging, and a military force was therefore held in readiness, but no rescue was attempted. The murderers were hanged in the jail yard, and the public were admitted to view the bodies before they were taked down.

The Coast Survey, by recent soundings, have discovered in San Francisco bay a shoal having on it only 22 feet of water at the lowest spring tides. It is on the regular track of vessels on the bridge running from Presidio Shoal to Alcatraz Island. It is 100 yards long, and lies south 59 degrees east by compass 790 yards from Bird Rock, and south 62 degrees west 1260 yards from Alcatraz Light. Thirty-four feet of water has heretofore been the lowest depth found in the locality of the shoal.

The reports of volcanic symptoms in Western North Carolina are revived. Information received from the disturbed region says that on Tuesday of last week there were "severe and heavy rumblings" in Bald and Stone Mountains and that "the tremblings of the earth were felt for more than one hundred miles from the mountains." These shocks were severer, than any preceeding, and indicted the scientists of North Carolina to believe in the imminency of an eruption.

Governor William B. Washburn was elected United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature last Friday, on the thirty-third ballot. Efforts to make the Dawes and Hoar men unite on a third candidate had been made during the day and failed, but when the thirty-third ballot began there was a large accession to Washburn, and the final vote stood: Washburn, 151; Curtis, 64, Dawes, 26; Adams, 15; Loring, 4; Banks, 4; scattering, 3. Total number of votes cast, 207; necessary to a choice, 134. The result caused surprise in Boston, but was generally received with satisfaction.

The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the winter wheat area in each State. The winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous winter has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop. In New York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingston and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the winter wheat of New York, the usual expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississipi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising representations. There are reports from the Northwest which are more favorable than usual, but are of little consequence, as the winter wheat of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, constitute less than two percent. of the wheat of that region. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause, wet weather, have come from several counties. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of forty millions of bushels in the State.

The New York *Tribune* correspondent in his despatches from the capital and printed Tuesday morning, says: An important triumph was won by the friends of the Centennial today in obtaining a two-thirds vote in the House in favor of Mr. Kelley's motion to take their three-million appropriation bill from its place at the foot of the calendar of the Committee of the Whole and make it a special order for the 5th of May, to the exclusion of all other business. While a number of members voted for this motion who will oppose the appropriation when it comes up, it cannot be doubted that the very large vote of 154 yeas to 66 nays, by which it was agreed to, is a fair indication of its final passage. A great deal of work has been done for the measure within the last fortnight by the Pennsylvania delegation and the committee of prominent Philadelphians who have been here for some time diligently laboring to create a more favorable feeling towards the celebration. These gentleman are naturally exultant tonight over their success. Considering the obstacles which they have overcome in the way of indifference and active hostility to the project it must be admitted that they have worked wonders. Their purpose now is to urge the immediate passage by the senate of the House bill authorizing the President to extend an official invitation to foreign nations to participate in the exhibition. In view of the fact that the governments of nearly a dozen countries, believing themselves invited by the notification of the Secretary of State, have formally signified their acceptance, the passage of this bill would seem to be unnecessary. The object is, however, to commit Congress more fully to the support of the Exhibition, so as to establish a better claim to the appropriation.

The Cincinnati Commercial notes a significant change in the character of the women's crusade against the rumsellers. It says during the last fortnight while they have kept up their prayers and songs with commendable fidelity, they seem to have arrived at the conclusion that something besides mere moral or religious force is necessary to secure a permanent reform, and have consequently resorted to the law to aid their prayers. Numerous suits have been brought under the Adair law for the closing of saloons, a multitude of which are open in direct violation of its provisions. If, *The Commercial* says, the protracted praying has so quickened the public conscience as to make the enforcement of the law practicable, it has accomplished its mission and must inevitably give place to the other and more worldly mode of welfare, in which, necessarily, the men will be called to take an active part."

At Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, two or three hundred unemployed sailors boarded a schooner and compelled the crew to quit work and leave her. They then went to another schooner, but were resisted by the captain, and assailing him with stones, some of them firing pistols at him. The captain retirned the fire and wounded several of them, one perhaps fatally. The police by this time arrived on the spot, arrested the ringleaders and dispersed the others. It is said the riot originated from a strike among the sailors.

A fire in Akron, Ohio, on Monday, destroyed the *Daily Argus* office, and from the burning embers another fire was caused Tuesday, destroying Sanford's furniture store and Cohen's clothing store involving a loss of $15,000.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, April 22, 1874.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Pennsylvania Loan, 6s series,	105¼	106
" " 3d "	109	110
Philadelphia City 6's,	103¼	103¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30's,	92½	93
Camden and Amboy 6's, 1863,	89¾	90¼
" " 1869,	87½	89
" Mortgage, 1880,	99¾	100
Lehigh Valley 7's,	103¼	103¾
North Pennsylvania 7's,	102	103
Pennsylvania & N. Y. Canal 7's,	103	103¼
Penna. R. R. 1st Mort.	109¾	109¾
do. general " Coup	90¼	90¾
do. do. " Regis'd	89¾	90¼
Philadelphia and Erie 7s,	86¾	87
Phila. & Reading 7s,	103	103½
do. Gen. Mort. 7's, Coup.	103¼	103¾
do. do " Regis.	103½	104
do. New Conv. 7's,	106	106¼
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis 7's,	67	68
West Chester 7's,	101	102
West Jersey 7's,	102	103
Wilmington & Rdg. 1st M. 7's	84¼	85
Lehigh Nav. Gold Loan, 6's,	95	96¼
STOCKS.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	60¼	60¾
Mine Hill "	52¾	53¼
Northeuthing Val. "	54	54½
Pennsylvania "	51	51¼
Phila. & Reading "	56¾	57
Phila. & Trenton "	121	122
United Co's of N. J., (C. & A.)	121¼	122
Central Transportation Co.	43¾	43¾
Fifth and Sixth Streets R. R.,	55	57
Hestonville " "	20	20¼
Second and Third " "	60	61

Messrs. Maris & Smith, Bankers and Brokers, No. 18 South Third Street, Philadelphia, furnish us the following report of prices at 3.00 P. M., on April 21st, 1874:

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Gold closed	118¾
N. Y. Central R. R.	98½
N. Y. and Erie Railway	25¾
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	104¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	87
N. W. Com.	49¾
" Pref	85¾
Rock Island	99½
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	41½
Western Union Union Telegraph	71¾
St. Paul Com.	39¾
" Pref.	66—58
Adams Express Co.	98
Toledo and Wabash R. R.	42¾
Ohio and Mississipi R. R.	26¾
Union Pacific R. R.	38¾
Panama " "	103

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS, GOVERNMENT.

New U. S. 5's of 1881,	116¾ 116¾
U. S 6's of '81,	121¼ 121¾
" " '62, not called.	118¾ 118½
" " 1st & 4th call,	113¾
" " 2d & 5th call.,	113¾
" " 3d call.	113¾
" " 5th call,	113¾
" " 6th call	114¾
" " '64	120 120¼
" " '65	121¼ 121¾
" " '65, new,	118¾ 119¾
" " '67,	120¾ 120¾
" " '68,	119¾ 120¼
" 5's 10-40's,	114¾ 115
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.	116¾ 117
Gold	113¾ 113¾
Silver,	107 110
Union Pacific R. R 1st M. Bonds,	85¼
Central Pacific " " "	off at 95¼
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	off at 80¾
Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds	31 33
Pennsylvania R. R.	50¾ 51
Reading R. R.	56¾ 57
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.,	45¾ 45¾
Philada. & Erie R. R.,	19¾ 20¼
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.,	12 12¾
Northern Central R. R.,	35¾ 36
Lehigh Valley R. R.,	60¾ 61

SUB-TREASURY REPORT, APRIL 21st.

Gold Receipts	239,317 00
" Payments	49,108 00
" Balance	58,021,009 00
Currency Receipts	371,873 00
" Payments	477,465 00
" Balance	[illegible]

COLLAPSE OF THE "INFLATION SCHEME."

President's Veto.—The Message in Full.

The following is the President's message sent to the Senate yesterday, giving his reasons for refusing to approve the Senate Eight-Hundred-Million bill.

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country, or not, and whether by requiring three-fourths of the reserve to be retained by the banks and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction; but the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred million of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provision of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that, if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief.

The theory, in my belief, was a departure from true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address. In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear:

"Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of Government, to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be desired. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, *gold*, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency."

I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:

AN ACT to strengthen the public credit of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That in order to remove any doubts as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States, and of all the interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 30, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of the United States notes issued or to be issued should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve to be used only in case of emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when from any cause revenues suddenly fall below expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tenders on call.

It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible. But let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point with the amount of United States notes to be issued, permanently fixed within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of the circulating notes of the banks in coin or in United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the Government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold.

I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when the coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. Duties on imports being required in coin creates a limited demand for gold. About enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country, and to increase this supply I see no way open but by the Government hoarding through the means above given, and, possibly, by requiring the national aid.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken.

In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of twenty-five millions more, to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid progress of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of more currency.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 22, 1874.

A New York despatch says that a mysterious prisoner has been held for some days in the Tombs on suspicion of having been connected with the gang of railroad forgers who operated in Wall street last Summer, and negotiated a large amount of counterfeit bonds on the New York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroads. Many prominent bankers and trust companies were victimized, and the bonds were so well counterfeited that the President of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company is said to have bought $40,000 of these on which his own name was forged. The prisoner is understood to be a broker named Louis F. Keepers, who was arrested last Tuesday in Boston, where he went under the name of O. A. Delancy. He is the tenth person lodged in the Tombs within four months for complicity in the great forgeries, and there are twenty indictments against him.

A committee of the New York Legislature is investigating charges of corruption in the erection of the public building at Albany. It has been testified, among other things, that during the year 1872, about 9000 barrels of cement "were surreptitiously made away with," and that "bricklaying has cost $30 per thousand while builders generally charge $14.75 per thousand."

"The Ruling Passion Strong in Death."

The horrible custom of making a show of the dead reached its climax recently in Saratoga, where strange to say, it was done at the request of the deceased, who left explicit directions for the arrangements. The deceased was a lady, and had formerly been in business as a milliner in New York. The top of the casket being off, disclosed the whole length figure of the corpse. She was clad in a full dress of rich black silk velvet, trimmed with lace. One hand, delicately gloved, held a rich lace handkerchief, and on the other side, which was bare, glistened the diamonds of her engagement ring, held in place upon her fingers, as for many years in life, by the plain gold wedding ring. Wreaths and crosses of tea roses and other flowers—rare, beautiful and fragrant—were artistically disposed in great profusion. The casket was borne in the hands of six stout, handsomely dressed colored men, all wearing white gloves. At the grave the casket was placed in a box also encased with zinc, and both hermetically sealed. Directions for all these arrangements and formalities had been deliberately written out before her death. The velvet of which her dress was composed, and the same with which the casket was covered, she purchased herself for just this purpose several years ago, and kept it sacredly laid aside for such use only.

Special Notices.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. 333

FOR STYLISH AND ELEGANTLY-TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, go to JULIUS SICHEL'S, Nos. 167 and 169 North EIGHTH street, and No. 631 North SECOND street.

TURQUOISE SILKS IN EVERY SHADE imaginable you will find at JULIUS SICHEL'S.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES and Misses. A magnificent assortment at JULIUS SICHEL'S.

FRENCH FLOWERS—THE NEWEST DESIGNS and styles at JULIUS SICHEL'S

REAL FRENCH CRIP HATS AND BONNETS—The largest assortment in this city is at JULIUS SICHEL'S.

NEW STYLES OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS opened every day at JULIUS SICHEL'S.

TRIMMING-SILKS TO MATCH EVERY shade of dress goods, at auction prices, at JULIUS SICHEL'S.

MISSES' AND INFANTS' TRIMMED HATS a specialty, at JULIUS SICHEL'S

SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS.—AN ENDless variety, at JULIUS SICHEL'S, Nos. 167 and 169 North EIGHTH street, and No. 631 North SECOND street 404

Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after March 22, 1874, Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7.13, 7.41, 8.20, 9.40, A.M. 12.22, 4.06, and 7.26, P. M.

West Philadelphia Depot, at 3.27 A. M., 3 33, 5.11, 6.25, and 9.20 P. M. Sundays, 8.35 P. M.

For New York.

At 1.08, 7.39, 9.21, 10.14, and 11.47 A.M., 2.24, 4.13, and 6.18 P. M. Sunday trains, 9.21 A. M., and 7.47 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 7.39, 9.21, 11.00, and 11.47 A. M., 2.24, 3 18, 4.13, 5.53, 6.07, 6.19, 7.27 P. M.

☞ The 7.39, 11.00, A. M., 4.13, and 6.07 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6.35, and 10.15 A. M., 2.20, 3.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 8.30, and 11.00 A. M., 5.30 P. M., and 12.00 night.

From New York.

At 8.35 and 9.25, A. M., 12.25, 3 55 and 6.55 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6.40, 7.15, 7.55, and 9.20, A. M., 12.00, 2.40, 3.40, 4.50, 6.05, 7.00, and 9.01 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.30, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05, A. M. daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager, D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen. Pass. Agent.

G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division. 60

Steamboats and Stage.

STEAMBOAT **TWILIGHT.**

TRIPS RESUMED.—The splendid Steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at 11 o'clock A. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Bristol at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday—Leave Phila. at 8½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents.—Excursion, 40 cents. 337

STEAMBOAT **John A. Warner.**

TRIPS RESUMED.—The splendid Steamboat John A. Warner, leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia.

RETURNING—Leaves Bristol at 7½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare 25 cents.—Excursion 40 cents. 317

STEAMBOAT **Edwin Forrest,**

Leaves Arch St. Wharf:		Leaves South Trenton:	
Thursday, Ap. 23,	6 A.M.	Thursday, Ap. 23,	10 A.M.
Friday, " 24,	7½ "	Friday, " 24,	11 "
Saturday, " 25,	8 "	Saturday, " 25,	12 M.
Monday, " 27,	9 "	Monday, " 27,	1 P.M.
Tuesday, " 28,	10 "	Tuesday, " 28,	2 "
Wednesday, " 29,	10 "	Wednesday, " 29,	2 "
Thursday, " 30,	11 "	Thursday, " 30,	3 "

Fare—Phil. to Trenton 40c.; excursion 60c.; to all other places 25c., or excursion 40c. 441

Tomlinson's Express and Accommodation Line.

BRISTOL & NEWTOWN

BY STAGE.

Mail Line via Bristol, leaves Newtown at 7.30 A M., on the arrival of the Doylestown Stage, passing through Attleboro' at 8.15; Hulmeville, 8.45; Newportville, 9.05; arriving in Bristol in time for the fast Belvidere Express Line for Philadelphia, and first line for New York.

Returning, Stage leaves on arrival of 10.15 A. M. train, via Kensington, at Bristol. Also, passengers can take the 6.35 A. M. train from New York, and connect with the Stage at Bristol.

Stage for Doylestown leaves Newtown at 2.30 P.M., on the arrival of the Bristol Stage, passing through Wrightstown, Anchor, Pineville, Centreville, Spring Valley, and arriving in Doylestown at 5 o'clock.

Returning, leaves Doylestown at 4.30 A. M., passing through the above named places, and arriving in Newtown in time for the Bristol Stage.

Office in Newtown at Amos Eastburn's Store; in the city at the Adams' Express Office, and at 257 N. Second street.

Passengers can purchase tickets of the drivers, going down, and at Kensington Depot coming up, and save money by so doing.

1734 WM. R. TOMLINSON, Proprietor.

Newportville.

A GRAND MUSH AND MILK ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN

Union Hall, Newportville,

BY THE LADIES OF THAT PLACE, of "a hundred years ago," on the *Evening of April 25th*, 1874. 399

UNION HALL,

Newportville, Bucks Co., Pa.,

Is one of the largest and finest Halls in the county, for Lectures, Exhibitions, Parties, &c.

TO LET, on reasonable terms. Apply to or address W. R. VANDEGRIFT, Newportville P. O., Pa. 322

EDGAR ADAMS,

HARNESS MAKER,

Newportville, Pa.,

Has on hand, or manufactures to order,

HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS,

both Double and Single; heavy and light Fly-Nets; light and heavy Collars and Bridles; Ear Nets, Whips, Circingles, fancy linen Sheets and Lap-Covers, Horse Blankets and Buffalo Robes, Horse Brushes and Combs, fancy web Halters, leather Halters, Horse Boots, Chinese Water-proof Blacking, Vacuum Oil, and Frank Miller's Harness Dressing; Neatsfoot Oil, Axle-Grease; Collar Pads, and Gum Pads to prevent sore backs; also, the Buckeye Safety Bridle Bit for hard-headed horses.

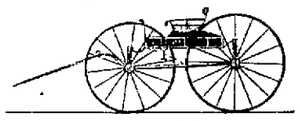
LADIES' SATCHELS.

Trunks and Harness repaired neatly and promptly. All work warranted. Give me a call, because I am selling as cheap as the cheapest, on three months' credit. 247

LOOK HERE!

THE BEST STYLES IN THE COUNTY.

Newportville Ahead!



W. W. ROSE

HAS now on hand a heavy stock of Carriages, consisting of all the latest New York Patterns, Shoo Flies, Track Stickers, Trotting Wagons, Sunshades, Falling Tops, Germantowns and

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, April 23, 1874.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 5.45 P. M.; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 6.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.45 P. M. Arrives 11.30 A. M., 7 00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7 15, 8 30, A. M., 3 30, P. M. arrives 11.30, A. M., 4.30 and 7 00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 11.30 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 5.45, P. M., arrives 9.45, A. M., 8 00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M., arrives at 9 45, A.M.

TULLYTOWN and MORRISVILLE, and POST OFFICES on the B. D. R. R., closes 7.15, A. M.; arrives 4.30, P. M.

DOLINGTON—Arrives 9.30, A. M.; closes 10 00, A. M.
JESSE B. MEARS, P. M.

☞ THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, April 15th.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Thursday, April 16	47	49	49
Friday, " 17	41	40	36
Saturday, " 18	37	51	47
Monday, " 20	44	47	45
Tuesday, " 21	44	55	49
Wednesday, " 22	41	58	51

SORTS.

FIVE dollars per one thousand cubic feet of gas is the price at Doylestown.

FIVE tree agents sold one day last week in Doylestown, over $2,000 worth of trees.

THE ladies of Newportville, will give a Mush and Milk entertainment at Union Hall, on Saturday the 25th inst.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mirror* believes the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE to be "one of the best literary papers in the County."

PERSONS visiting the city can get a good meal at any time at R. W. Clark's Temperance Dining Saloon, No. 51 North Sixth street.

THE Someton Building Association, have purchased the Bollean & Tyson lumber-yard and saw-mill property, at Flushing, for $2,000.

JESSE G. WEBSTER has purchased the stone house at the corner of Hulme and Main streets, in Hulmeville, of Geo. W. Hill, of Philadelphia.

THE Yardleyville Lodge of Good Templars presented a petition in the Senate, remonstrating against a repeal of the Local Option Law.

THE Post Office business at Bristol has increased so much that twenty additional boxes have been made to supply the wants of the people.

☞ At the regular monthly meeting of the Home Building Association last Monday evening, five loans were sold to David Heston, at a premium of $15.50 per loan.

JOSHUA PEIRCE has sold to John W. Chamberlin, of New York, 209 feet of ground on Jefferson avenue, between Wood and Pond streets, who will probably erect a house in the coming fall.

THE two new houses erected by Joseph Peirce on Lafayette street, between Wood and Radcliffe, are about ready to shingle. His new residence on Jefferson avenue, is also rapidly approaching completion.

THE circus, which exhibited here last Monday, was well patronized, taking into consideration the very unfavorable weather. The rain fell in torrents and it was with difficulty that the wagons were started on Tuesday morning on the road to Trenton.

A LITTLE son of Halsey Vanartsdalen of Northampton, on Sunday week went out by the side of a straw-stack to smoke a "whalebone cigar." The promptness of the mother in trying to extinguish the flames were unavailing, and now Halsey has one stack less.

HANNAH A. MARTINDALE, who died suddenly of apoplexy at Philadelphia last Tuesday afternoon, while attending the First-day School Conference, was the daughter of Martha Kirk of this place, and the wife of Isaac C. Martindale, formerly of Byberry, and now cashier of the State National Bank of Camden.

THE Hatboro' *Spirit* is now published from its new and handsome office, recently erected by the enterprising editor, Dr. Robinson. A large Cottrell and Babcock press, to be run by horse power, has been purchased and set up in running order. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity on the part of our cotemporary.

LAST Friday night, several dollars worth of flowers were stolen from Adolph DeRoche gardens on Radcliffe street. On the same night a large iron globe was taken from the gate of Cyrus Peirce, several pounds of iron from the fence of Mrs. Keim; and Terry's truck wagon upset and damaged. These small depredations are very annoying to property holders, and some measures should be taken to protect our citizens from having their property destroyed and carried off by petty thieves.

THE application of Charles H. Dungan for license was signed by the following persons: Jacob McBrien, Milton Webster, John Milligan, Jacob C. Hamilton, Nathan Harkness, James S. Fine, William Young, George W. Brown, Thomas Roberts, Stephen W. Shaw, B. F. Streeter and William P. Wright—Milton Webster and George W. Young, sureties. The application of H. H. Edwards was signed by George W. Brown, Jacob McBrien, Joseph Wright, Valentine Booz, Andrew J. Hibbs, William Terneson, Joseph Booz, John Taylor, William Young, William Booz, Hazel Hibbs and Samuel Hellings—Jacob McBrien and William Terneson, sureties. The application of William H. Davis for license was signed by H. Pursell, E. J. Groom, A. F. Young, A. L. Packer, A. T. Collom, B. B. Getman, James S. Fine, Allen L. Garwood, William P. Wright, Stephen Hamilton Carr, James Wright and A. Dorrance—A. L. Parker and R. B. Gettman, sureties. The application of James S. Crawley for license was signed by A. L. Packer, Andrew J. Hibbs, George W. Allen, George W. Brown, Jacob C. Hamilton, John McOwen, Hazel Hibbs, Joseph Snyder, James S. Fine, Theodore Lewis, William Beuik, and Joseph Booz—A. L. Packer and Andrew J. Hibbs, sureties. The application of Philip Yeager for license was signed by A. L. Packer, William B. Jones, Henry Mitchell, Joseph Sherman, William Young, Barclay I. Green, S. Yardley, Peter Elmer, George W. Smith, A. Shethour and S. Hutchins Stroble—S. Hutchins Stroble and Elwood Doron, sureties. The application of Alfred R. Percy for license was signed by L. A. Hognet, H. Pursell, E. J. Groom, S. B. Pursell, William H. Milnor, Jacob C. Hamilton, G. M. Dorrance, Nathan Harkness, William B. Jones, William Young, Allen S. Garwood and Arthur Dorrance—L. A. Hognet and Jacob C. Hamilton, sureties. The application of Timothy P. Wilkinson for license was signed by Elwood Doron, A. L. Packer, John Taylor, Jacob C. Hamilton, Thomas B. Bailey, Barclay I. Green, Horatio I. Kuntz, John D. Simon, W. G. Wilson, H. Pursell, J. S. Fine, and William B. Jones,—Thomas B. Bailey, and Barclay I. Green, sureties. The application of William Booz, for license was signed by Joseph Booz, Robert S. Guy, George W. Simmons, Hazel Hibbs, Levi Johnson, Jacob McBrien, Andrew J. Hibbs, Frederick Hildebrandt, John D. Sayler, Henry H. Edwards, Samuel Hellings, and Joseph Beuik,—Joseph Booz and Robert S. Guy, sureties. The application of William H. White, for license was signed by William B. Jones, Elwood Doran, L. A. Hognet, John R. Boyd, William G. Wilson, Hazel Hibbs, Jacob C. Hamilton, Andrew J. Hibbs, Stacy B. Pursell, E. J. Groom, B. F. Streeter and Thomas Roberts,—Thomas Roberts and Elwood Doran, sureties.

THE annual meeting of the association of Friends was held last Saturday, in the Race Street Meeting house. In addition to a large general attendance their were ninety delegates present from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Reports were received from seven First Day School Unions, comprising all the First Day Schools belonging to the quarterly meeting, and eight schools not belonging to the unions; five schools did not report. The report of the Bucks county First Day school Union alluded to the subject of temperance, and they also forwarded an essay on the subject and a committee, with Samuel Swain as chairman, was appointed, who drafted a remonstrance to the Legislature against the repeal of the local option law, and the clerks were directed to sign it, in order that it may be laid before the Legislature. The Executive Committee's proceedings were read and approved. They reported 5500 copies of the "Scattered Seeds," published and circulated. The receipts of the year were $475, and the expenditures $422 94. The reports received showed 3563 children and 837 adults in Bible Classes. Delegates proposed the names of Joseph M. Truman and Annie Caley, clerks, and Hannah Paxson, of West Chester, for treasurer. The names of James S. Hulme, Clement M. Biddle, John W. Hampton Asahel, Troth, Ellwood Michener, Louisa J. Roberts and others were given to act on the Executive Committee. There are five sewing schools, having about 500 children and 46 adults. Eighteen hundred garments were made and distributed among the poor. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening May 13th. The new Executive Committe will meet on the same day at eight o'clock A. M.

MRS. SWAIN will open on *Saturday, May 2d*, an assortment of Fashionably Trimmed Hats and Bonnets; also a full line of Children's and Infants' Goods: which all are invited to examine at her Store, No. 68 Mill St., Bristol. 449

THIS is the season for the singing of birds, the chirping of crickets, the cry of the frog, the planting of the vegetable garden, the trimming of bonnets, the launching of boats, the getting ready for city people and the mosquitoes.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee representing the Bucks Co. portion of the Seventh Congressional District, met at Yardleyville yesterday. The portion of the county that is in this district being entitled to 42 delegates, it was resolved that each borough and township be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each 140 Republican votes, based on the votes cast at the general election in 1872. Under this apportionment, Bristol Borough will be entitled to three delegates. Bristol Township 2, Bensalem 1, Falls 2, Morrisville 1, Middletown 2, Hulmeville Borough 1, Southampton 1, Northampton 2, Newtown Borough 1, Newtown Township 1, Lower Makefield 2, Upper Makefield 2, New Hope Borough 1, Solebury 3, Buckingham 3, Doylestown Borough 1, Doylestown Township 1, Bedminster 2, Wrightstown 1, Warwick 1, Warminster 1, New Britain 2, Hilltown 2, Plumstead 2, and Warrington 1.

Seventh Congressional District.

On last Thursday the committees appointed by each of the counties composing the Seventh Congressional District—Montgomery and that portion of Bucks not included in the Tenth District, met at the Bingham House. The following persons were present:—Bucks—John H. Worthington, Edward Minster, B. F. Gilkeson, Robert M. Yardley, A. S Cadwallader. Montgomery—James W. Schrack, John T. Coulty, George N. Corson, M. R. Wills. Mr. Schrack was called to preside. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the candidates for Congress in the Seventh District shall be nominated by a joint convention composed of 42 delegates from Bucks and 47 from Montgomery. B. F. Gilkeson offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the joint convention be elected on the Saturday preceding the first Monday in September, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M.

Resolved, That the number of delegates to the joint convention which each election district of Bucks county shall be entitled to, and the manner of holding said delegate election, shall be referred to the Bucks county members of the joint convention for settlement.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Attleboro', Hulmeville, and Bristol, was held at Hulmeville on Saturday, April 18th, 1874, for the purpose of taking into consideration the construction of a railroad from Bristol to Attleboro'. William Kinsey was appointed Chairman and E. G Harrison Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, the Secretary laid before it a communication from reliable parties who offer to build and complete the road ready for the rolling stock, provided the sum of $50,000 in cash would be guaranteed and the right of way secured, and they be allowed to bond the road for the balance it would cost to complete it.

It was stated that according to a survey made by S. Wharton some years ago, the distance from Attleboro' to Bristol was six miles. It is proposed to locate the road by commencing at the Nursery near Bristol, intersect with the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, running through Newportville and Hulmeville to Attleboro'.

It was also stated that from an estimate made by railroad men, the road could be built for a sum not exceeding $17,000 per mile.

After a discussion of the subject it was unanimously agreed that a committee be appointed to lay the matter of building a road from Attleboro' to Bristol before the citizens of the lower end of the county, and solicit from them a guarantee of $50,000 in cash with the assurance that if that amount is raised and the right of way secured, the road will positively be made. The following named gentlemen were appointed on the said Committee: John Wildman, Pierson Mitchell, Jonathan Gillam, Dr. S. Lovett, J. G. Webster, John Johnson, E. G. Harrison, Augustus Staake, Philip Wister, I. C. Fetter, G. M. Dorrance, L. A. Hoguet, J. B. Mears, Wm. Kinsey. The Committee was requested to ascertain what number of passengers was carried by public conveyances from Attleboro' to Bristol and Schenck's Station daily, and report at a meeting to be held at Hulmeville on Thursday, April 30th, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which all persons favorable to the proposed road are invited to be present.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Plea for Consistency.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I have been an interested reader of your valuable paper, and particularly of such articles as have related to the "Paul Pry" temperance movement. But in it I have failed to see or read one article in favor of King Alcohol. The Good Templars, with their binding obligations, have made various crusades against us, and stolen money from our midst, by their undermining trickeries; and they have been loud in denouncing their first love of good old social practices. Various have been the means by which you have endeavored to deprive us of our *good* customers, the discriminating moderate drinkers, leaving us the committed sots only as our portion in this contest. But, experience has long shown that these "Ephraims" are fast "joined to their idols;" so you and we, perhaps, may "let them alone."

Most any man will admit that liquor is good in its place. It is good in politics: How could we carry onward our political plans and points without it? and yet even here we have been crippled by law, and that, too, upon election-days—the very height of fanaticism. There are thousands of men too honest to be bribed with money, when, a few kindly, social drinks, "for the stomach's sake," will answer every purpose—and what could be fairer to all parties concerned? The same may be applicable to our legislative halls. When difficulties arise in passing bills, we may sanction champaign suppers, and over the sparkling wine attain all the legislation sought for. This was a time-honored practice once in Pennsylvania; and when the State re-chartered and revived that old and dead mother of banks, "the U. S. of Pa.," the very floors of the hotels of Harrisburg were flooded with the richest viands.

But these wild temperance fanatics will not halt. What public losses and suffering your infatuation is working out to impoverish your country! By your temperance movements already, you have in the State of Ohio alone, deprived the General Government of thousands of dollars, and depleted the treasury of the State, or equivalent thereto. This, too, is but a unit of what both the States and the national coffers must suffer, if this wild rampage is not stopped.

If not speedily arrested, thousands of distilleries, great and small, will be prostrated, and their laboring hands thrown out of honest employment.—You would crush the one, and in so doing send adrift the other. Millions of dollars worth of property would, for a time at least, be rendered useless. Let us consider a few of the results.

What would become of our public charity institutions, with their numerous help?—who would fill these places so as to keep the inmates employed? What need would there be for so many lunatic asylums and homes for the imbecile, poor-houses, orphan asylums, and prisons? How would you be able to show your works of labor and of love, without subjects to bestow it upon? Without liquor, there would be a reduction of cases of theft, murder, accidents, and suicide. How could those noble traits of woman—patience, forbearance, and steadfast love—be brought into wrestling exercise—(such as "Mary" has given us witness,) were it not for the traffic in liquor?

In conclusion, we would say that we expect to give $1,000,000 to the Centennial—the only condition required, "Let us have peace."

Poetry and fiction may describe the beauty of death and the loneliness of decay—but who can describe the exhilirating pleasure that liquor gives to man?—imparting its genial warmth in winter, in summer reviving his strength—and, summer or winter, at all seasons, making him feel as wise as Solomon and as strong as Sampson!

RATTLER & Co.

Absence from School.

There are one or two items to which attention is called, and first the immense loss of time to the scholar: A boy stays at home to-day, fails in his lessons to-morrow, for the simple reason that he does not know where the lessons are. Thus by a simple rule, you see, all know! one day a week, is a loss of two, and in a month amounts to eight, just two-fifths of the school month. Is it any wonder that there are so many who are too "big" to go to school, which means in a large number of cases, ashamed to go because some one younger is farther advanced.

Again, parents are paying for a thing which produces no good to any one: By the above calculation, one month's schooling has been measured off for your child and you have given it three-fifths. Go to a store and buy twenty yards of cloth, and behold the shopkeeper gives you twelve, how quickly you come back demanding justice. Don't say this does for some one else; "Thou art the man." Don't say this is an overdrawn case. It is true and parallel. Nay, scarcely so, for the one you may have replaced but the other is lost *forever*. Mental discipline comes not by occasional starts, but by continued, long-continued practice. The man who wishes to develop his muscle does not do it by practising to-day and sleeping to-morrow, but he puts himself at it every day; so the human mind is developed by regular and constant practice. Five months' regular drill is better than ten irregular, careless ones, which some children get. The assertion is here made without fear of successful contradiction, that this borough is paying a school tax for one-fourth of which the scholars get no benefit. Can you afford to throw money away at this rate in the face of so much want and ignorance? Prudence and economy demand a more judicious use of money.

JAY KAY.

Night Police.

Our quiet nights for sleep now seem to be in the past, our property no longer remains undisturbed. We query, why? Answer—Our night watchmen are no more. Why? We have no means to pay. Two dollars a year from each property holder would be a very small sum to secure the peace, safety and quiet of our town, and prevent our gates being taken from their hinges, our yards robbed of their beauty, our gardens of their fruits and vegetables. These petty depredations are many of them but malicious mischief, and should be prevented or they will injure the reputation of our town as a peaceful place of residence. Let us not lose time in sending a petition to our Council to appoint a police and the citizens make up the funds to defray the expenses.

A DISTURBED CITIZEN.

HATBORO'.

Little improvement has been made in our immediate vicinity. Lately Mr. Minarde, a resident of Johnsville, has had constructed in front of his residence a new and very pretty iron fence, which adds greatly to its appearance. He has also recently laid out a garden of the most rare and beautiful flowers, which cannot help attracting the attention and commanding the admiration of passers-by.

It is believed that the cars which are now running to Hatboro' daily, will in a short time be run as far as the Street Road, which will be a great advantage, especially to farmers in this vicinity who have their produce conveyed to Philadelphia by means of this line. Improvement seems to follow the course of a railroad, and almost everywhere along the route some new business has been established. In a few years those who were sojourners in this vicinity in times gone by, will fail to recognize it.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mrs. Peirce, whose funeral took place from her husband's residence in Hatboro', Montgomery county, on the 15th inst. The family had recently moved from Philadelphia with the intention of farming Mr. Miller's place, when Mrs. Peirce was taken sick with pneumonia and died. Her remains were conveyed to Hatfield, N. J., where the interment took place. The family, although strangers in the community, have our heartfelt sympathy.

B.

DAVISVILLE.

On Wednesday evening next, April 22d (before this is in type, however), Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, will lecture upon his personal "Experiences of the Mexican War." The General is a ready speaker and commands a wealth of language, which, combined with a fund of observation, will give an entertaining evening.

Miss Flora Young, of Johnsville, recently a pupil of the Millersville State Normal School, has been elected teacher of the Readingville School, in Southampton township.

We notice that the Warminster correspondent of the Hatboro' *Public Spirit*, gives utterance to her opinion of the merits of the GAZETTE in very complimentary terms. We endorse the lady's remarks with the expression of common opinion that the section from which *her* locals are penned is better represented in the *Spirit* than any other vicinity.

Gen. John Davis, of this place, is laying a handsome sidewalk for the convenience of the public along the Corner property in Davisville; and if not supported by the other property holders, will have the same continued the entire length of the street, being his contribution this Spring to the welfare of the neighborhood.

April 21, 1874. CBERT.

PROSPECTVILLE.

We are moving along in the even tenor of our way, there being but little transpiring beyond the usual monotony of life in its quietest aspects. We may perhaps make an exception in the case of the temperance spirit which is being manifested in the community. On Thursday evening last, the Prospectville Lodge of Good Templars held an open meeting in Union Hall, it being the occasion of visitations from sister Lodges of the entire section. The late temperance meetings at North Wales, the alleged antipathy on the part of many of our papers against the truth of the woman's movement, certain statements of the rummyites in the Norristown papers, the position and relation of Mrs. Dr. French in respect to the Church upon this question, personal influence, &c., were well discussed, the intervals being filled with delicious music. The general feeling in this vicinity at present is undergoing a gradual yet complete change, and ere long the Good Templar Lodge will be filled with the best material of the section.

MOINA.

A riot occured at Louisville last Monday, growing out of the celebration of the anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Some difficulty about the arrangement caused the better portion of the colored people to withdraw from the celebration. In the afternoon, about one hundred colored men paraded through the streets. One of them left the procession, and going into a grocery store took money from the drawer. A policeman who attempted to arrest him was knocked down and beaten, but was rescued and eight of the paraders were arrested. The colored men then threw stones at every white person in the streets and injured eighteen or twenty men and women. At length the mob was broken up.

DIED.

YOUNG.—On the 22nd inst., George W., son of Jacob S. and Mary A. Young, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Wood street, opposite the M. E. Church, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRANSFORMATION.

Thou frisky lamb,
The suit upon thy back
To-day is thine,
With all its fleecy riches.
But soon they'll fleece thee
Of thy all-wool sack,
Or it may cover me
Made into Breeches!

The place to procure a handsome ALL WOOL SUIT for Spring wear at very low prices, is BENNETT & CO.'s TOWER HALL, 518 Market Street, (half-way between 5th and 6th sts.) Philada. 446

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in BRISTOL POST-OFFICE, Thursday morning, April 23:

Maggie Armstrong, Josiah Bolman, William H. Brady, Philip Callahan, C. G. Carlisle, Mary Darrah, Thomas Doyle, John Farley, Kate Fields, Mary S. Gordon, William Gosline, Nelson Green, Agnes Green, Addie Headly, John Helferty, Sarah Hobbs, George W. Jacoby, Lucretia King, Annie Leach, Sarah Lott, Ella C. Lott, Charles Milligan, Adolph Mutchler, Henry Morton, Daniel McCray, Mrs. McMasters, Daniel Naphis, William Petter, Sarah Praul, Edward Peoples, Wm. H. Rankin, Catherine Rogers, Joseph Sigafoos, Elizabeth Singer, T. L. Straiser, Emma Smith, J. D. Smith, Henry Satch, S. W. Van Syckle, Ann Yorks.

New Advertisements.

GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, from the most reliable Growers; ONION SETS, &c., &c.

J. W. CORNELL & CO.,
SEED STORE,
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

☞ Dealers in everything pertaining to the Farm and Garden. 434

FOR RENT.—A desirable HOUSE AND LOT, No. 60 Bath street, Bristol. Apply to
J. V. BUCKMAN,
Radcliffe Street. 441

Bristol Gas-Light Company.

PURSUANT to the Charter of the said Company, the ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Borough of Bristol, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which an Election will be held for five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

J. V. BUCKMAN, Secretary.

Bristol, April 23, 1874. 445

J. V. RANDALL,
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Has on hand a good assortment of
First Class Carriages,
that can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, or good paper.
Call and see them. 435

ROOFING.

IMPROVED EGYPTIAN ROOFING.

It has proved itself better and more durable than tin, is less than half the cost; can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS. Especially adapted to covering old shingle roofs. Manufacturers, MINER & BANNISTER, OFFICE, No. 105 North Fourth St. Factory, Germantown Railroad and Berks St. N. B Roofing shipped to any part of the country. 438

J. SINGLETON,
No. 10 Market St., Bristol, Pa.

KEEPS Family Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. GLASS WARE, LAMPS, and China Ware.
SOMETHING NEW.
Fountain Washing and Labor-Reform Washing-Board, also, Clothes Wringers
Please give us a call. Thankful for all past favors. 233

NOW OPEN!
J. H. R. D'IVERY,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
AND DEALER IN
OVAL AND SQUARE PHOTOGRAPH
FRAMES,
STATE STREET,
441 Newtown, Bucks County, Pa.

Newtown Academy.
Boarding School for Boys and Young Men.
For Circulars address,
R. L. GURNEY,
Principal,
439 Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.

ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Dorrance Street above Wood, will receive prompt attention.
Refer, by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Gresham, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia
447 JOHN F. McMILLAN.

PEERLESS STEAM WASHER.

THIS WASHER is unlike any other;
It is easily managed, effective and durable;
It saves clothes, fuel, time and labor;
A child 9 years old can do your washing.
You can have it on trial;
And it is guaranteed to wash all kinds of clothes without rubbing.
STORE—No. 420 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
An Agent for Bristol wanted. 437

MRS. J. C. HAMILLON
Would respectfully invite the attention of the
LADIES OF BRISTOL AND VICINITY,
TO HER
SPRING OPENING
OF LADIES AND MISSES'
Hats and Bonnets.
Also, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, and Fancy Goods.
Agent for Frank Leslie's Cut Paper Patterns.
Fashionable Dress Making
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
418 No. 45 Mill Street, Bristol.

New Advertisements.

N. TYLER'S
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENNT.
MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
(Next door to the Post Office.)

THIS Establishment is now stocked with a large and varied assortment of
Men's, Youths' and Boys'
CLOTHING:
READY MADE COATS,
READY MADE VESTS,
READY MADE PANTS.
SUITS:

MEN'S Suits from	....	$5 to	$12.
YOUTH'S	"	6 to	10.
BOY'S	"	5 to	8.
DIAGONAL,	"	16 to	18.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS, OVERALLS, &c., &c.
HATS AND CAPS,
in all the latest styles, and at prices which defy competition. 443

FOR SALE.—A Dark Bay HORSE, Seven years old, medium size, fine style and spirit, a good traveler, quiet, will work any where,—a very superior Horse.
J. V. RANDALL,
436 Newtown, Pa.

NEWTOWN BANKING COMP'Y.
NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

OFFICERS.
BARCLAY J. SMITH, President.
BENJAMIN SMITH, Cashier.
OWEN W. WORSTALL, Teller

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL G. CADWALLADER, Dolington, Pa.;
GEO. T. MERRICK, Wrightstown, Pa.;
GEO. A. JENKS, Newtown, Pa.;
M. H. VANHORN, Brownsburg, Pa.;
I. WILSON MERRICK, Newtown, Pa.;
EDWIN E. SMITH, Buckmanville, Pa.

Individuals or firms desiring a Bank Account in this county, will find that every advantage is afforded them by this Bank. Information about the business will be cheerfully given to depositors and others.

Investors furnished with the latest and most reliable information concerning all securities now held or offering in the market.

Interest allowed on deposits left for a specified time.

No interest will be paid on active accounts, but a liberal amount of discounts will be given at the legal rate of interest.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Checks received and credited at par. Drafts on New York or Philadelphia furnished depositors without charge. Foreign drafts procured for customers at short notice.

Newtown, April 23, 1874. 440

Bristol.

MRS. REBECCA SWAIN'S FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 68 Mill St., Bristol, Pa.
Having just received a fine assortment of Millinery Goods of every description, would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my STOCK, comprising in part a full line of
Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Infant Caps.
Also, Silk, Laces, Veils, Crapes, &c. A full line of Ribbons at greatly reduced prices.
Feeling grateful for past patronage, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. 397

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread and Cake Baker,
N. E. cor. Mill and Otter Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Tea Biscuit and Cakes of all kinds constantly on hand.
Hot Rolls and Fresh Bread served for breakfast.
Orders for Ice Cream and Water Ices filled with promptness.
WEDDINGS and PARTIES supplied. 398

Attention, Farmers.
ACCUMULATIONS from CATTLE CARS and Stock Yard, can be bought of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
The very best manure for the price, to be had.
Apply to J. MERRICH BROWN,
349 AGENT, Bristol Station.

STEPHEN H. CARR,
WOOD Street, Opposite Marble Yard,
Keeps on hand
THE BEST QUALITY OF MEATS OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON,
Beef, Veal, Mutton,
FAMILIES SUPPLIED EVERY MORNING AT THEIR DOORS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 385

AN ORDINANCE

to regulate the granting of building permits in the Borough of Bristol, and to fix the prices for the same:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance no building permit shall be granted, except upon the following terms and conditions, viz:—The person or persons, firm or corporation desiring said permit, shall make application to the Clerk of the Town Council in writing setting forth the nature, character, size and location of the building or buildings desired to be erected, the number of feet in the public street desired to be used for building materials, and the length of time for which said permit is asked. Upon receiving the said application the said clerk shall, and it is hereby made his duty to grant said building permits upon the payment of the sum of Two Dollars per month for each and every month for which said permit is granted. Provided that no building permit shall be issued for a longer period than four months at any one time, nor shall more than ten feet from the curb line, nor more than forty feet in length upon any public street, road, lane, or alley, be occupied with or used for building materials under or by virtue of any building permit granted as aforesaid. Provided also, that no permit so issued as aforesaid, shall be construed as to permit any person or persons, firm or corporation, to block up or obstruct in any way or manner, any sidewalk, pavement, or gutter within said Borough.

SEC. 2.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall occupy or use any portion of any public street, road, lane, or alley, within the said Borough of Bristol, with dirt, sand, stone, lime, mortar, brick, boards, lumber, or any other building material whatever, without having first made application and obtained a building permit in the manner provided for by the first section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Ten Dollars* per day for each and every day that the said street, road, lane, or alley, shall be occupied and used by him or them, as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered as other debts of like amount are sued for and recovered, before any Justice of the Peace within the said Borough of Bristol, one-half of which shall be paid to the person suing for the same and the other half to the Treasurer of the said Borough for the use of the said Corporation.

SEC. 3.—That all ordinances or parts of ordinances which in any way or manner conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, *Burgess*.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk. 370

LOTS FOR SALE, AND HOUSES Built by Contract.
DORRANCE & LAWRENCE,
52 Bristol, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT on Radcliffe Street, in the Borough of Bristol, fronting on the river Delaware. The Lot contains twenty-five feet front on said Radcliffe street and extends back two hundred and fifteen feet to Cedar street. The House is in good repair, and is now owned and occupied by the subscriber. For terms, &c., apply to
275 B. F. GILKESON.

$4,000.—FOR SALE.—A First MORTGAGE of Four Thousand Dollars, on Property worth four times the amount.
JOSHUA PEIRCE,
321 Bristol, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A Fine lot of RAZORS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of J. T. KINSEY, near the Post Office, Mill St., Bristol. 146

FOR SALE.—A good working MARE. Apply to
I. S. FLINT,
254 Schenck's Station.

JOHN H. BOSTWICK Sells Looking-Glasses ranging in price from 12½ cts. to $15 00. Look in the Picture Gallery, and see them. 134

Bristol.

GRAND
METHODIST
CENTENNIAL
TEA DRINK
AND
Musical Entertainment
TO BE HELD AT THE
BRISTOL M. E. CHURCH,
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
April 28th & 29th.

The entertainment will be held in the audience room of the Church, will consist of Readings and Recitations by J. G. KRIGHBAUM, Esq., and Selections of Music and Singing by J. A. L. WILSON, Esq., and Choir of 19th and Green Sts. Church and others of Philadelphia, together with the Choir of the M. E. Church of Bristol.

The organ (built upon the occasion of the Horace Waters & Co.'s Concert Organ (loaned by J. M. Brown, Agt. Bristol), to be presided over by DAVID S. CRAVEN, Esq., Organist of Church at Fourth and Race Sts., Phila.

THE MUSEUM
will comprise a large and varied collection of articles and relics in use one or two centuries ago.

THE TEA DRINK AND SUPPER
will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church.

ADMISSION to Musical Entertainment, 25 cts.
TEA DRINK AND SUPPER, 50 cts.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Stores of J. Wesley Wright, Jos. H. Foster, James Wright, and of any of the Officers and Teachers of the M. E. Sabbath School. 384

GRAND OPENING!
New Store!
New Goods!!

HAVING removed from No. 47 Mill Street, to the much larger and commodious Store Room,
No. 45 Mill Street.
I am now prepared for the public with a large and varied assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Trimmings, Embroidery, Laces, Velvets, Velveteens, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR.
Complete assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades
Very superior KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.
Also, a great variety of HUMAN HAIR, IMITATION GOODS, CURLS, FRIZZES, ROLLS and BRAIDS Combings made up into any form
PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, &c.
FRUITS, NUTS, AND
Whitman's Choice Confectionery.
☞ Agent for HORACE WATERS & SONS' PIANOS AND ORGANS,
the most perfect and beautiful Organ in the world; will give a life-time Price so low, all can buy a first class Organ. Now selling at a reduction of ten per cent.
J. MERRICK BROWN,
65-400 BRISTOL, PA.

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Mulberry Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits, also, Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars, Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 114

PICTURE FRAMES at BOSTWICK'S GALLERY. Will sell as cheap as the cheapest. 139

Houses for Sale,
ON DORRANCE STREET,
Five Houses, ten Rooms each.
ON WASHINGTON STREET.
Two Houses, five Rooms each.
One House, six Rooms.
Three Houses, seven Rooms each.
All the above occupied by good tenants.

Building Lots for Sale,
ON DORRANCE STREET,
ON LAFAYETTE STREET, AND
ON JEFFERSON AVENUE.
HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT,
to suit purchasers.
142 PEIRCE BROS.

GEORGE W. ALLEN'S
LIVERY
and Boarding Stables.

GOOD CARRIAGES and quiet Horses furnished for parties and funerals, at reasonable prices.
Wood St., between Mill & Market Sts.,
50 BRISTOL, PA.

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
MILL STREET,
Near Canal Bridge, Bristol, Pa.,
KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is
PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,
to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. 37

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!
JESSE JACKSON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
FRUITS,
No. 27 MILL ST., BRISTOL, PA.
CONFECTIONERY, DATES, FIGS, and NUTS of all kinds, constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices.
A fine assortment of Fancy Candies, &c.
Call and see for yourself. 371

Newtown, Pa.

This space taken.

442

ROBERTS & FEASTER,
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealers in
COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 324

LEWIS H. SCOTT. WM. WYNKOOP.
SCOTT & WYNKOOP,
Real Estate and Personal Property
AGENTS,
NEWTOWN, Bucks County, Pa.
OFFICE in the second story Triumph Building State Street. 325

H. M. POWNALL,
HARNESS MAKER,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAS on hand Heavy and Light Harness, Trunks, Valises and Traveling-Bags.
Also, Harness Hardware, of all kinds. 326

C. HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.
Newtown Hardware House.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, &c.,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAVING been five years established in the Hardware and Iron trade, invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of Iron, Steel, Axles, Springs, Thimble Skeins, Wagon Boxes, &c. Building Hardware of every kind, from the finest bronze-mounted Locks down to the smallest Tack or Nail. Paints of all colors, dry and in oil. American and French Window Glass, Putty, Oils, &c. Tools of every description for all kinds of mechanics. Cutlery in profusion—English and American. Fancy articles in great variety. Tin and Woodenware, Ropes, Chains, &c. Children's Carriages and Sleds, Farm, Sleigh and Hand Bells, Powder, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Pewter Sand, Cement, Tar, &c. Fertilizers of all kinds.
☞ Also, manufacturers of Fifth Wheels of every style.—Orders of any size promptly filled. 323

Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON
Marble Works.
BROAD STREET,
Opposite Railroad Depot,
BURLINGTON, N. J.
G. F. COLEMAN, Prop'r.
Monuments, Head Stones, Platforms, Sills, &c.
Grave Lots enclosed.
All orders promptly attended to. 312

J. B. CHERRY,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
NO. 53 MAIN STREET,
BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.
LARGEST STOCK
and lowest prices
IN THE COUNTRY.
Sole Agent for Burlington County, for the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine.
☞ The Citizens of Bristol will accept thanks for past patronage, and are solicited to renew their visits at
No. 53 Main Street,
351 BURLINGTON, N. J.

Burlington Fruit Box.

Our Boxes are neat, durable, and the most convenient for picking fruits and handling, fitting neatly in the Crates, and resting on the tops of each other, they require no racks or partitions, saving a loss of racks and time in packing, thus making it the most economical Box in the market. Our Improved Open Crates are put together with annealed and clinched nails, strongly ironed at the corners. They are perfectly ventilated, being open at the sides and bottom, the Boxes being double corners affording a good circulation of air through the Crate, and having been tested for a number of years, have proved to be the best package in use.

PRICES.

60 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $3.50;
48 qt. do. do. do. $2.75;
36 qt. do. do. do. $2.45,—[with 60 pints, $2.45;
32 qt. crates and boxes, iron bound, $1.80;
36 qt. do. do. without iron, $1.85,—[with 60 pints, $2.10;
32 qt. do. do. do. do. $1.60;
24 qt. do. do. do. do. $1.50,—[with 40 pints, $1.70.
☞ Quart boxes $2.50 per hundred.
Pint do. $2.00 do do.
25 cts. per hundred extra for packing.

TESTIMONIAL.
Philadelphia, March 17th, 1873.
J. T. SEVERNS & SON:—Gents,—We, the undersigned, Commission Merchants, having used the Burlington Fruit Box for several seasons, can recommend it as being the most durable, and fruit will demand better prices than in any other box in use.
ISAAC A. VANSCIVER, JAMES LOGAN,
W. T. BREWER, BURDSALL & WELLS,
G. V. GITHENS, L. GASKILL & SON,
JOSIAH W. HORN, N. D. MARSHALL,
ELIAS L. LEONARD, EVANS GITHENS,
JACOB HINCHMAN, JOSEPH B. CLEMENT & Co.
ALFRED R. KEMBLE,
Parties ordering by mail will please order before the Berry Season, as we are then frequently unable to fill orders at short notice.
MOULDINGS.—An assortment constantly on hand, worked of kiln-dried lumber of the best quality, at 7/c. an inch per 100 feet.
Will keep for sale, or work to order, Flooring, Siding, Planed and Unplaned Lumber, at a reasonable price.
FACTORY, Delaware St., Burlington, N. J.
330 J. T. SEVERNS & SON.

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for
Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 402

Trenton, N. J.

THOMAS PENNINGTON,
Manufacturer of
Light and Heavy Wagons,
And Dealer in all kinds of Blacksmith Work,
Drill Steel, Striking Hammers, Mining Picks, and Stone-Cutters' Tools, constantly on hand.
No. 17 East Washington Street,
TRENTON, N. J. 360

CHAS. B. COGILL,
DEALER IN
Furniture, Upholstery and Window Shades,
Also, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,
76 Warren Street,
344 Trenton, N. J.

Save Your Grease.
PURE SOAPS exchanged for all kinds of KITCHEN GREASE, at
E. C. NEIDT & CO.'S
SOAP WORKS,
Cor. Market and Union Sts.,
184 TRENTON, N. J.

WM. WEST. A. E. CLARK. H. C. CASE.
WEST, CLARK & CASE,
Wholesale Grocers
and Provision Dealers,
Cor. Stockton & Merchant Sts.,
315 TRENTON, N. J.

JOSEPH B. YARD,
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON RAILING,
(at the old stand)
No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Enclosing Cemetery Lots. 311

WALL PAPERS
AND
CARPETS
AT
WILSON'S,
NO. 20 EAST STATE STREET,
TRENTON, N. J.
IF you want to SAVE MONEY in buying WALL PAPER and CARPETS,
Go to Wilson's;
He will sell you the very best GLAZED PAPER for 25 cents per piece; and the very best TWO-GRAIN CARPETS for $1.25 per yard.
All the other grades equally low. 350

TRY THE
Great Cough Remedy,
☞ BYRAM'S Celebrated Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar.
A Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Phthisic, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Infants in Croup, &c.
This pleasant and effectual Cough Remedy has been used in hundreds of families, curing thousands of severe cases.
Over 30,000 Bottles Sold!
Everybody Likes It!
Children Cry for It!
Everybody should keep it in the Family.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
185

WILLIAM BRUMAKER,
Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERER,
19 and 21 Lamberton Street,
TRENTON, N. J.
☞ Capitols, Trusses, Brackets, Centres, Cornice, Trimmings, &c., of various Styles and new Designs.
Also, Public and Private Buildings finished from Architectural Drawings, in a workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms.
Modeling from Designs, &c.
JOBBING promptly attended to. 346

CARPETS,
TAPESTRY, Brussels,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY,
AND POWER-LOOM INGRAIN
CARPETS;
Wall Papers.
Persons desiring Fine Decorations, are invited to examine samples of the same in the Store.
PAPER HANGING
DONE IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
We guarantee to be the cheapest Store in the City.
The latest Improved Balance Fixtures for Window Shades.
AT THE NEW STORE OF
DAVID SHAW,
No. 31 North Warren St., below Front,
345 TRENTON, N. J.

Victory! Victory!
How About the Silver Medals!!
The Award of Enterprise!
Pullen & Co. still ahead.
☞ At the New Jersey State Fair, held at Waverly, September, 1872, the HIGHEST PREMIUM,
A SILVER MEDAL!
The first ever awarded to TRENTON CRACKERS, was given to the Firm of
E. PULLEN & CO.
ALSO,
By New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1872,
A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL
being the highest award given.
AGAIN,
At Hunterdon County Agricultural Fair, 1872,
A SPECIAL GRAND SILVER MEDAL!
being the first ever given by a Society!
PULLEN'S CRACKERS ARE THE BEST.
☞ Ask your Grocer for Pullen's Crackers, and take no other.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
Manufactured by
E. PULLEN & CO.,
No. 31 Market St.,
266 TRENTON, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
Exton's Trenton Crackers,
pronounced by connoisseurs the best in the Market.
To guard against the numerous imitations of these celebrated Crackers, the public should
ASK FOR
EXTON'S CRACKERS,
and see that his name is stamped on each and every Cracker.
☞ For sale by Grocers generally throughout the United States, and by
ADAM EXTON & CO., Manufacturers,
Trenton, N. J.
Price List and Circular sent on application.

EXTON'S Trenton Cracker, the only genuine, original Trenton Crackers. Buy EXTON'S.

EXTON'S Trenton Wine Crackers—Delicious, wholesome, cheap. Buy Exton's Wine Crackers.

EXTON'S Trenton Crackers.—Beware of imitations and substitutes. Buy EXTON'S.

EXTON'S Trenton Crackers—Manufactured by A. EXTON & CO.,
65 Trenton, N. J.

BRISTOL STEAM LAUNDRY.
THE Building and Fixtures of the BRISTOL STEAM LAUNDRY will be completed and ready for operation on
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20th.
Parties wishing work done will please notify the proprietors so that their goods can be called for. PRICE LISTS will be distributed throughout the Borough and also be furnished on application in the Laundry,
AT THE FOOT OF CEDAR STREET.
391 Bristol, Pa.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The poet of the *Boston Advertiser* goes at the question of the day in this style:

Spring, Spring, dismal Spring!
Thy first days are all worn out;
And we are desirous anything
That is thick enough and stout,
To withstand your wintry blast,
Blowing as it would blow its last.
Even we are nearly all begin
To find our boots and shoes too thin.
And so we hope you will arrange
Somehow to make a little change.
Spring, Spring, &c.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

All soils are composed of certain elements which are contained in the rock or solid portions of the earth; the fact all soils are but disintegrated rock of a coarser or finer texture. In the early history of our globe, it presented only a rock surface, which was occupied by no plants until sufficiently acted upon by the atmosphere to sustain the lowest form of vegetable life, which was the introduction of vegetable matter by incorporation with the minerals. So, in fact, soils with the exception of the vegetable matter they contain, are but broken down rock, and yet, with the same amount of vegetable matter that is contained in a soil of average fertility, upon a soil [illegible] no success may be hoped for in the cultivation of any crops. Why is this so, when all the mineral elements are there? It is because they are not in a condition to be made available as plant food. Whatever of mineral substance enters into plant structure, does so in the fluid state, i. e. they are received in a state of solution. But a rock may be immersed in water, and yet it will not be rendered soluble; nor will it very extensively, if acids are used. Therefore the conclusion is natural, that mineral substances are soluble according to the minuteness of division of their parts. Now, [illegible] admitted, another very natural conclusion is that the fertility of soils depends upon the amount of soluble matter that a soil is capable of affording, but solubility depends upon the minuteness of soil—therefore fertility depends upon the disintegration of the soil.

Having proven the necessity of a pulverization of the soil, it remains to consider how this is to be accomplished.

One of the methods employed to partially effect this, is ploughing, which has been considered to some extent in a previous article.—With some soils, those of a naturally light sandy character, this course is sufficient, since no amount of labor with ordinary farm implements will affect the texture of such soils; therefore manipulation must be confined to soils of a different character—such as are naturally fine in texture, but whose particles are inclined to adhere. There are also soils that are very adhesive, and hence the coherence of their particles is very great. To overcome these tendencies is the object of all efforts at pulverization.

One of the methods generally adopted is to make free use of the harrow, of which there are many, very highly recommended, the mention of any particular one of which will be avoided lest it savor of pecuniary interest in the same. It is enough to know that the machine is capable of accomplishing the object desired—then purchase and use. Another method than the use of the harrow or pulverizing machine, is sometimes employed being a very cheap device, that any farmer can easily manufacture, and that is a bush to be dragged over the ploughed field, oftentimes the use of this, with a toothed harrow it being the same, answers a very useful purpose, especially in working ready for use an overturned sod.

Where the soil is inclined to be lumpy to such an extent as to resist the action of other implements in efforts towards their reduction the roller may be advantageously used, followed by some kind of harrow.

Persons who have been accustomed to the cultivation of the soil cannot have failed to observe that in all cases those crops that have received most attention, i. e., where the soil has been most frequently stirred, are the best, the reason for this is, that the soil is better pulverized, no tenacious soil can be continually stirred without becoming pulverized, and now, if observation proves these facts, is it not for the interest of the farmer to put forth efforts in this direction, to the end that his crops may be increased, and so, advanced in material prosperity.

[illegible], Conn., April 6, 1874.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

ORNAMENTAL FRUITING TREES AND SHRUBS.

BY WALTER ELDER.

There are a number of small trees and shrubs which, besides bearing pretty blossoms in their season, yield crops of fruit in the fall, which make them very ornamental, even after the leaves fall. Most of such fruits are scarlet and red. As nurserymen differ in the botanical names of the species and genera, we will give a list in the names they generally get.

Euonymus Americana is the American burning bush, with small green blooms in spring and red berries in fall. Europeus is commonly called spindle tree, and strawberry tree, dark blooms in spring—red berries in fall. Latifolius is like the Europeus, but broader leaves, and covered with scarlet berries in fall.

Sorbus (Mountain ash).—There are, the American, the European, the Weeping, the Oak-leaved, the Silver-leaved and the Golden-leaved. All bear white blossoms in spring and clusters of scarlet berries in fall.

Cornus (Dogwood).—The dwarf species, which blooms so plentifully in our woods in the spring, the Rubra, a European species, with red bark, the Florida grows small a conical formed tree in our woods, and of splendid appearance when in bloom. All the dogwoods bear heavy crops of red berries in fall, very ornamental.

Viburnum.—The Oxycoccus is commonly called the cranberry tree, it grows a spreading bush covered with blossoms of white in spring and red berries in fall, in profusion.

Prunus sericellatus is a straggling growing, thorn looking native shrub, with white blooms in July, and every shoot is literally covered with bright scarlet, small, round berries in fall.

Beautiful Blooming Trees.

Cercis Canadensis is called red bud, and Judas tree.—Red blooms in April. The Japonica and Occidentalis are also of pretty bloom.

Magnolias.—There are a score of species and varieties, all beautiful in flowers.

Koelreuteria paniculata bears yellow blooms in August, and is very highly ornamental when in bloom.

Catalpas.—Both the American and European are beautiful, and fragrant when in bloom, in May and June.

Chestnut.—Both our native species and the Spanish are beautiful when in bloom in June, and form handsome trees.

Double-blooming Peach.—There are several species with double blooms, of crimson, white, and peach-blow, very ornamental.

The *Double-blooming Cherry* is a splendid tree when in bloom.

Catalpa is ornamental when covered with its profusion of blooms.

Rhus Cotinus is called mist tree, its appearance being likened to a cloud when at an advanced stage of its blooming. The early blooms are delicately violet and green, and rose-tint, changing as the season advances to a thick-set, sombre hue.

[illegible] above, and many other species, impart great elegance to a well-embellished lawn, and all require ample culture, but proper attention, annually, in pruning and shortening, or the beauty of symmetry will be lost and the elegant form transformed into a wild flowering thicket.

[illegible] small flowers, but large trees covered with blossoms, are magnificent.

[illegible]

BRISTOL INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

A. F. YOUNG,

Respectfully announces to the Citizens of Bristol and Bucks County, that he has opened a General Insurance Office [illegible] where he is prepared to receive orders and place all risks at the LOWEST RATES.

He is also the Agent for Bucks County of the following Companies:

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Merchants of Providence R. I., *assets*,	$484,000 00
Narragansett " " "	533,565 27
Newtown of Newtown Bucks County,	250,000 00
Etna Ins. Co., Hartford Conn	5,990,867 46
Germantown Mutual " "	305,000 00
Liverpool, London and Globe, assets in this country	3,000,000 00
Germania of New York, assets	1,250,000 00
Watertown of New York, "	540,000 00
New Jersey Fire and Marine, "	155,000 00

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New York Life of New York, *assets*,	$22,000 000 00
National Life " "	3,500 000 00

LIVE STOCK MUTUAL INS. CO., of Phila. and Bucks Counties.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Travellers' of Hartford Conn., *assets*,	$2 513,893 38
Railway Passenger Assurance Co.,	489,000 00

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

OFFICE open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. 109

A. F. YOUNG.

No. 46 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, Pa.,

General Agent and Surveyor FOR THE

NEWTOWN Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $150,000.

Risks placed at Lowest Rates consistent with safety, and all Orders promptly attended to. 121

J. B. WICKERSHAM & SONS,

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

PATENT COMBINED IRON FENCES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

Samples can be seen at the Office of A. F. YOUNG, 46 Mill Street. 303

FOR SALE, viz:

8 Roomed House, for Sale or to Let, on Dorrance St.

Large **Dwelling House,** for Sale on Cedar St.

A nice new **Dwelling House** for Sale cor. Cedar St. and Washington St.

Desirable **Building Lots** on Radcliffe Street and Jefferson Ave. Terms easy.

TO RENT.—A nice Seven Roomed Cottage on Dorrance St. west of Cedar Street, Bristol.

TO LET.—Two Houses on the River Bank just outside of the Borough. Beautiful river view, plenty of ground. Apply to

A. F. YOUNG, Real Estate Agent, 14 Mill St., Bristol. 391 320

STEREOSCOPIC LENSES and VIEWS at J. H. BOSTWICK'S GALLERY. 140

MISS M. E. BROWN,

DEALER IN

TRIMMINGS AND Fancy Goods.

HAVING removed to her NEW MILLINERY Establishment at No. 23 Mill Street, Bristol, would respectfully invite the attention of the public and patrons to her fine selection of SPRING GOODS, JUST RECEIVED and now open.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILKS, LACES, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, AND KID GLOVES.

Ladies' Ties, Cuffs and Collars.

Hamburg Edgings, &c., at the most reasonable rates. 363

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS made from life or old Daguerreotypes at **Bostwick's Gallery.** 137

J. H. FOSTER & SON,

DEALERS IN

THE CELEBRATED

ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES,

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

Fine Watches repaired at short notice by a practical workman. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Corner of Mill and Wood Streets, BRISTOL, PA. 366

LOOKING GLASSES. LOOKING GLASSES. Looking Glasses at Bostwick's Gallery. 136

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Where?

AT THE

JACKSON NELSON'S,

No. 42½ Mill Street, BRISTOL, PA.

FIGARRO, PARTAGAS, KEY WEST, AND *IMPORTED CIGARS* of various brands, constantly on hand.

The "Augusta" Cigar, 5 for 6 cents.

All kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFFS, &c., of the very best quality.

GIVE US A CALL. 369

ADOLPH DE ROCHE,

FLORIST, AND RUSTIC MAKER,

RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL, PA., (near the Catholic Church).

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public of Bristol and surrounding country, that he has now on hand and for sale, all kinds of

Herbs, Vegetable Plants, and Seeds,

CHOICE FLOWERS in Beds and Boxes.

[illegible]

All kinds of RUSTIC WORK, such as HANGING BASKETS, FLOWER-STANDS, CROSSES, BRACKETS, BIRD-HOUSES, RUSTIC CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c.

Good Bouquets furnished at the best of satisfaction guaranteed.

Public patronage solicited.

ADOLPH DE ROCHE. 308

NOW OPEN!

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF THE

World's Products,

AT

J. Wesley Wright's

Mill Street,

Next to Canal Bridge,

BRISTOL, Pa.

1874. Spring. 1874.

OUR

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT

is filled with the

Novelties of the Season.

Especial attention is called to our Stock of

Black Mohairs

AND

Black Alpacas.

OUR

White Goods

DEPARTMENT

Embraces a full line of White Goods

For Ladies' and Children's Wear.

FRENCH MUSLINS,
NAINSOOK MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN MUSLINS,
STRIPED MUSLINS.

White Piques,

Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Napkins.

Millinery Goods:

HATS,
FLOWERS, AND RIBBONS.

NOTIONS Department:

LACES,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Hosiery,
Gloves.

A very large Stock of Hamburg Edgings.

KID GLOVES at 62½ cents per pair.

THE

WOOLEN Department

embraces a large line of

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Our second floor fitted up expressly for

Wall Papers,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
and Floor and Table Oilcloths.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large line of WALL PAPERS.

OUR

FINE GROCERIES

Consist of

CANNED FRUITS,
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
BANANAS AND TROPICAL FRUITS IN SEASON.

GOODS delivered at residences, and where parties desire it, we will call daily, or as often as desired, for an order.

Agent, in Bristol, for the Sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

Patterns of Garments, 314

USE

BACHE & CO.'S Leather Restorer.

BRISTOL, PA.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 383

CHARLES A. AHLEE,

DEALER IN

Confectionery and Ice Cream,

No. 52 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

CAKES, FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand.

Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness. 370

DR. G. W. ADAMS,

(A GRADUATE IN DENTAL SURGERY.)

No. 28 Radcliffe Street, BRISTOL, PA.

Out of Office on Second-day. 218

W. TAYLOR POTTS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RESIDENCE, 41 Bath Street, Bristol. 71

J. V. BUCKMAN,

Surveyor & Conveyancer,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND

General Insurance Agent.

BRISTOL, PA.

Office on Radcliffe Street, a few doors above the Delaware House and under the Observer Printing Office. 13

E. G. HARRISON,

Real Estate and Insurance Agency,

CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,

No. 44 Mill Street, BRISTOL, PA. 358

WILLIAM TABRAM,

Furniture, Stoves, Hardware, Rag and Iron Merchant,

BRISTOL, PA.

ALL kinds of Second hand Stoves and Furniture constantly on hand. KEYS fitted to Locks and LOCKS repaired. Cash paid for Rags, Paper and all kinds of METALS. 361

JOHN N. DeGROOT,

Carpenter and Builder,

BRISTOL, BUCKS CO., PA.

Houses built by Contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to.

RESIDENCE—Wood Street, two doors South of Mulberry. 328

SAMUEL S. RUE,

Furnishing Undertaker,

67 Mill Street, Bristol.

COFFINS and CASKETS of every variety and everything pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable prices.

I also wish to inform the public that I have now ready for use PATENT CORPSE PRESERVERS.

Strict attention given to bodies coming from a distance. 284

EDWARD C. FLOCK,

Carpenter and Builder,

CEDAR STREET, ABOVE WALNUT. BRISTOL, PA.

Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Stair-Building a specialty. 294

CHARLES WOLLARD,

Contractor & Builder,

Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT, and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 61

AUGUSTUS SHEITHEOUR,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Ingrain, Yarn and Rag Carpet,

Mill Street, Bristol, Pa., (Above the Steamboat Landing.)

CARPETS of every description woven to order. A choice Stock of Carpets constantly on hand.

RESIDENCE—N. W. cor. Wood & Market Sts. 233

J. S. BRELSFORD & SON,

General Furnishing Undertakers,

65 Mill Street, Bristol.

Rosewood, Walnut and Covered Caskets, Coffins of every variety. A full supply of everything connected with the line of Undertaking kept constantly on hand. Have now ready Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver. 300

JOHN R. BOYD.

No. 6 Radcliffe Street, Bristol,

Genuine Havana and Key West CIGARS, A SPECIALTY.

Quality and prices guaranteed to suit the most fastidious customers.

Finest and medium grades of **TOBACCO AND CIGARS** at reasonable prices. 276

ALLAWAY & PEARSON,

Bricklayers, Stone Masons *AND PLASTERERS,*

BATH STREET, Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

Ranges, Heaters and Boilers set and re-set. Jobbing promptly attended to. 230

SNYDER BROS.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SNYDER'S IMPROVED

CLOTHES-RACK,

OTTER STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

E. R. RADCLIFFE, General Agent, 2017 Oxford Street, Philadelphia. 232

THOS. B. HARKINS,

IRON FOUNDER,

DORRANCE STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

CASTINGS of all kinds made to order.

CELLAR GRATINGS, Swinging and Stationary, on hand. 176

CHARLES H. YORK RICHARD E. SHAW

YORK & SHAW,

Carpenters & Builders,

Wilson St., bet. Walnut and Mulberry, BRISTOL, PA.

Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to. 306

JOHN LACY.

FAMILY GROCER,

Cor. Washington & Pond Sts., Bristol, Pa.

Confectioneries of every description. Also TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Molasses, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c.

Mince meat of our own make constantly on hand. 301

BOATMAN'S GROCERY STORE.

LOCK No. 3, ON CANAL,

LOUIS WOOLMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Crackers, Cheese, and everything in the Grocery line, constantly on hand. 302

HENRY MORTON,

MILKMAN,

REAR OF BUCKLEY STREET,

Will notify the public in general that he is now prepared to remove Household Furniture, and do all kinds of hauling, at reasonable rates.

Lots cultivated also on reasonable terms.

Families supplied promptly with milk. 209

FURNITURE Re-upholstered and Varnished;

HOUSE PAINTING; also WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.

Special care given to China Glossing.

JOHN F. McMILLAN, Dorrance St., above Wood, Bristol.

Don't Read This!

HAVING heard of the necessity of a properly conducted

Clothing Establishment

At BRISTOL,

the undersigned have taken possession of the Store,

Corner Mill and Cedar Sts.,

with a well selected Stock of

Gents',
Youths and Boys'
CLOTHING,

Combining a Full Line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS,

ALSO

Gents' Jewelry.

No trouble to show Goods. Call and judge for yourselves, and get the worth of your money.

S. A. GUMP & SON, PROPRIETORS.

N. B. Youths and Boys' Clothing A SPECIALITY. 352

Clothing! Clothing!

IF you want to buy your SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING and HATS AND CAPS cheap, go to

Allen & Louderbough's,

No. 60 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

We have also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PIECE GOODS and VEST PATTERNS for sale or made to order.

WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALITY.

51 *Give us a call.*

WM. TERNESON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The finest and latest Styles of work for

Ladies, and Gents' First Class Boots made a specialty.

SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA. 39

COMMERCIAL

Insurance Company:

Office No. 44 Mill Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT,
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY.

This is a Home Company and Insures all kinds of Property on both

Mutual and Stock Plans.

Call at the Office or send for copy of Act of Incorporation and Conditions and Plans of Insurance. 355

GRACE & TAYLOR,

LATE OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

House, Sign, and General Decorative Painters.

Plain and Decorative **Paper Hanging.**

Graining on an entire new principle for Halls, Dining Rooms and Libraries greatly superior to the old methods.

Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty and executed in any part of the county on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All orders should be addressed

GRACE & TAYLOR, Franklin St., Bristol, Pa. 118

H. M. WRIGHT,

No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened and under cover,
WOOD, cut ready for use,
BRICK BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [16

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

Dorrance St., bet. Wood & Pond Sts, BRISTOL,

KEEPS A USUAL FRESH SUPPLY OF

Groceries & Provisions,

Which he aims to furnish to his customers both in quality and cheapness as low as can be anywhere obtained in this vicinity. Also,

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON.

By studious attention to business and the wants of customers, he hopes to secure liberal patronage. 47

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c. bound in the best manner and at the lowest prices by JOSEPH SHIRLEY, Book-Binder, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

by leaving them with the *Sole Agent for Bucks Co.*, J. M. CALLANAN, Mill St., Bristol,

Where will be found a full assortment of INITIAL PAPER, PAPER COLLARS, FANCY ARTICLES, Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, &c. &c.

N. B.—All orders for F. A. North & Co.'s Sheet Music promptly filled. 255

J. H. BOSTWICK Makes the Celebrated **CAMEO Photograph.** None better. 136

EDWARD B. BROWN,

CARRIAGE PAINTER,

AND

TRIMMER,

OTTER STREET,

Bristol, Bucks County, Pa.

CARRIAGES neatly Painted and Trimmed, at reasonable prices.

All work warranted, and promptly attended to. 231

Hang your banners on the outward walls,
For the cry is still they come. Let come these folk,
Are we not ready? Can't we give 'em smoke?
But come they will to
59 Mill Street, Bristol,
To get the best 5 and 3 ct. Segars in the market,—six and nine for a quarter.
All other Brands of
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
as good as can be got for the money anywhere.
KETLER'S YARA PUFFS, and
HAVANA SNAKES, specialties.
Try 'em.
If you like 'em don't go by 'em.—
But buy 'em.
I mean to run the Shebang on the Scrutiuntinary principle, regardless of expense or any other muss.
A. LIPPINCOTT, PROPRIETOR. 248

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington Streets, BRISTOL, PA.;

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of

DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,

And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

CABEEN & BEATTY.

We wish particularly to call attention this season to

OUR STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS,
CARPETS,
AND
OIL-CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
&c. &c. &c.

OUR STOCK OF

Dress Goods

is complete. Everything new, stylish and durable.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

MOURNING GOODS:

BLACK CRAPE AND VEILS, BLACK SILKS, of the most reliable makes.

WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS, OF ALL KINDS.

A Full Line of Domestics.

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Full Line of Notions:

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
TRIMMINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
CORSETS, SCARFS, TIES,
RIBBONS, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Cloths and Cassimeres

FOR BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.

Crockery and Glassware in variety.

GROCERIES:

A FULL STOCK ALWAYS READY.

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

The assortment comprises all the standard and useful Styles, together with New and Elegant Designs IN THE SUMMER AND FALL. 23

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

S. H. Peirce & Sisters.

This School, established in 1862, is located in the BOROUGH OF BRISTOL, PA.,

On the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadelphia.

The situation is pleasant and healthful, and is unsurpassed in convenience of access.

Admitting but a limited number of Boarders the care, both mental and physical, is that of a well regulated family. Every effort is made to secure a thorough education, thus fitting the pupils for a useful and practical life.

The SCHOOL YEAR consists of Forty Weeks, COMMENCING *the Second Tuesday in September.*

The School is vacated during the Christmas Holidays.

For Circulars address, R. A. PEIRCE. 41

BRISTOL MILLS.

J. & A. DORRANCE,

Flour, Grist, Saw & Planing Mills.

FARMERS and others will please bear in mind, that our facilities are such, that we can furnish

LUMBER

AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTY.

Also

COAL

Constantly on hand, well screened, picked, and under cover. 44

NOW, THEN.

MUSLINS

Are selling at unprecedented low figures at the Store of

M. A. WALMSLEY,

Mill and Radcliffe Sts.

A fresh invoice just received to which the attention of all is called.

Choice Styles of the Best **PRINTS** marked

WAY DOWN!!! 263

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,

WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,

DEALER IN

COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety. 143

Carting and Draying.

ALL kinds of Carting done on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to the moving of PIANOS and FURNITURE.

All orders left at my residence, No. 12 Walnut St. will be promptly attended to, in the very best manner.

WILLIAM SUTCH, 12 Walnut St., Bristol, Pa. 347

J. H. MORGAN,

BARBER,

DORRANCE STREET, BELOW WOOD, Bristol, Pa. 261

WM. A. GIRTON,

Cor. Mifflin and Swain Streets, BRISTOL, PA.,

Mastic Cement Roofer.

Old Shingled Roofs Covered Without removing the Shingles.

Gravel Roofs repaired and made water tight.

All work warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. 36

JOHN H. BOSTWICK,

Photographer and Color Artist,

Bristol, Pa.

HOGUET'S DRUG STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

Nos. 13 and 15 Mill (Main) Street, BRISTOL, PA.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large stock of first class

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
Toilet Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS,

And all kinds of **Spices,** Ground and Whole. Bought from first hands for cash and which will be SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded. N. B. No counterfeit goods kept for sale.

L. A. HOGUET, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST. 651

I. VENABLE,

DEALER IN

MARBLE And Statuary,

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES,
TABLE TOPS,
Marble and Slate Mantels,
Fireplace Heaters, Grates, Grate Frames,
WINDOW SILLS AND HEADS, BASE AND STEPS,
Plaster Ceiling Ornaments and Truss Brackets,
CEMETERY POSTS.—Lots Enclosed with Posts and Bars.

WOOD STREET, Between Market and Mulberry, BRISTOL, PA. 283

THE NEW OFFICE,

North West Corner of

Second and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

BURKE'S

Bristol Express. 296

WILSON RANDALL,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

CONSTANTLY on hand a fine selection of Carriages of all styles and descriptions guaranteed to give satisfaction.

FALLOWS, JENNY LINDS, GERMANTOWNS, STORE, and EXPRESS Wagons, and in fact anything in this line of business furnished at lowest possible prices consistent with good workmanship and material used.

Any style of Carriage or Wagon made to order at short notice.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. Address or call on

WILSON RANDALL, Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa. 15

J. V. FOSTER,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.

A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.

TAPIOCA,
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PEARL BARLEY,
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT,
BICARBONATE OF SODA,
PATENT BARLEY,
CREAM TARTAR,
OATMEAL,
RICE FLOUR,

and all other preparations for invalids and convalescents can be produced perfectly pure and at almost as low a price as the numerous spurious and hurtful articles frequently sold.

ALL MEDICINES

for which there is any demand in this vicinity, kept constantly on hand, and everything guaranteed

Genuine and strictly Pure.

DR. PURSELL'S Drug Store,

S. W. cor. Mill & Cedar Streets, BRISTOL, PA. 370

New Market House!

BY

DAVID G. MICHENER,

No. 103 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

East side of Bridge.

We live and let live!

Excellent Beef, Sausage &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest. 390

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,

PERSONS IN WANT OF

TINWARE

of the best quality and manufacture will find it at

C. C. DOUGLASS'

Stove & Tinware Store.

ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 46

A. E. BAYLIES,

Practical Watch-maker.

WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, &c.

55 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

Watches of every description repaired in a superior manner. 367

CHROMOS. For sale at BOSTWICK'S PICTURE GALLERY. Will sell at cost for six weeks.—Oct. 21st. 160

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS

on Jefferson Avenue,

each one hundred feet front,

destined to be the most desirable street in the borough.

THE AVENUE *seventy-five feet wide.*

Houses not more distant from the street. Foundation gravel, cellars dry, water pure and soft, drainage perfect. The new

Water Works

should not be constructed for the town during the next year, we will agree to furnish it to

ALL HOUSES BUILT

on Lots bought from us on the Avenue.

PEIRCE BROS. 81

ELLWOOD DORON'S

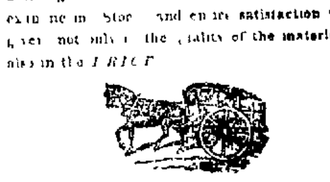
LUMBER AND COAL YARD,

FOOT OF MARKET ST., BRISTOL, PA.,

Now contains a large assortment of

SEASONED WHITE PINE BOARDS and PLANK of all grades.
WHITE and YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
PLANED AND UNPLANED SIDING,
HEMLOCK BOARDS AND FENCING,
JOIST AND SCANTLING,
LATHS, PICKETS,
CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES,
OAK and CHESTNUT POSTS and RAILS.

BUILDERS and all persons contemplating building will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock and ensure satisfaction will be given, not only in the quality of the material, but also in the PRICE.



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Always on hand and under cover a full supply of best quality Lehigh Coal, prepared and carefully screened for family Use, viz:

Egg, Stove, and Small Stove Sizes;

free from slate and dust and delivered at shortest notice,

always at the very lowest ruling prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

LIME,
HAIR,
Calcined Plaster,
Terra-Cotta Chimney-Tops, &c.

Don't forget the place.

FOOT OF MARKET ST., BRISTOL. 98

THOMAS ROBERTS & CO.,

Livery and Sale Stables

OPPOSITE THE DELAWARE HOUSE.

ALL KINDS OF

HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

Also, Horses and Carts to Hire.

HORSES MULES & CARRIAGES

For Sale or Exchange.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. F. STRIKER, Salesman. 101

HEPWORTH & COLLINS,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

at Foot of Market Street, BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
Lead Pipe,
Sheet Lead,
WASH BASINS,
Bath Tubs,
PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams,
WIND-MILLS, &C.

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